

INSIDE: The economic outlook for 1984

# Maclean's

JANUARY 16, 1984

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

\$1.25

## Jackson steals the show

Striking  
the deal in  
Damascus

Shaking  
up the  
Democrats

U.S. presidential candidate Jesse Jackson



**DODGE CARAVAN & PLYMOUTH VOYAGER**

# Introducing Chrysler Magic Wagons.

You've got to drive them to believe 'em. Introducing a whole new way to get around. The revolutionary front-wheel drive Dodge Caravan and Plymouth Voyager.

**BELIEVE THE VERSATILITY**

Dodge Caravan and Plymouth Voyager are driven less often than a big conventional station wagon yet they give you up to 30% more space. They have room for two, four or seven adults or up to 125 cubic feet of carrying space. Yet they handle like a car, park like a compact, fit easily into a garage.

**BELIEVE THE ECONOMY**

**8.0L/100 km CITY/HWY**  
**33 MPG** Comparative Rating based on Transport Canada test methods for models equipped with 2.2 litre engine and 4-speed manual transmission. Your actual fuel economy may vary.

**Check the advantages of leasing Caravan and Voyager. Ask about Chrysler LeaseAbility.**

**Join the Chrysler Revolution!**

CHRYSLER CANADA LTD.



**A plan for Nigeria**  
 In his first act as Nigeria's new leader, Maj.-Gen. Muhammad Babangida promised to restore economic health and end rampant corruption among officials. —Page 28



**Visions of success**  
 The CBC comedy/mystery *String Thing*, starring Louis Del Grande, is the network's most ardently acclaimed dramatic series and its biggest money-maker. —Page 52

## COVER

### Jackson steals the show

Democratic presidential candidate Rev. Jesse Jackson's spectacular mission to Syria, and the return last week of U.S. prisoner Leon D. Goodman, diverted the attention of Americans on the charmed and aspirant. The diplomatic coup provided a needed boost for the outsider in the race and established Jackson as a powerful power broker. —Page 34



## CONTENTS

Books	48
Business	5
Business/Treasury	34
Canada	38
Conservatism	50
Cover	51
Follow-up	5
Fotheringham	26
Justice	44
Law	42
Letters	4
Medicine	45
Newswave	38
Passages	4
People	32
Sports	39
Television	53
World	18



**The politics of '84**  
 As the new year got under way, the key question is the previous and in the federal capital was familiar—whether Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau will stay or go. —Page 19



**Insights into dyslexia**  
 Until recently doctors believed that dyslexia was a psychological disorder. Now new research has detected structural abnormalities in dyslexic brains. —Page 45



## LETTERS

### Crossed references

In your Dec. 26 cover story, "The outside connection," you show a picture of a young man with a gun wearing two crosses around his neck. Terrorism reads "Ismaïl Asad guzman is here?" How can a man wearing a Christian cross be Islamic? The problems in the Middle East are difficult enough without ambiguous reporting.

—OTRAN

*Editor's note: the crucifixes are trophies taken from the bodies of dead Christian Phalangists.*

### A borderline dispute

Your Dec. 6 issue has one man in the long list of false statements concerning the murders of the Johnson-Bentley families (Arrest in sniper murders, Canada). It states that the remains were found in the Wells Gray Provincial Park. That is not true.

—KEV KEN S. RAIL,  
Clevesport, B.C.

*Editor's note: according to Sgt. Mike Eastham of the Kamloops detachment of the RCMP, the bodies were found on the border of the park and, as far as the Mounties are concerned, were in the park.*

### Understated profits

I would like to point out that some figures in the article on corporate profits in the Nov. 26 Business/Economy section ("Winning a fight for corporate survival") were based on a previously published earnings survey which unfortunately identified as third-quarter profits what were actually the second-quar-



Gururam with trophies of war: ambiguous

### PASSENGERS

**BORN TO VANESSA HARWOOD**, 35, principal dancer with the National Ballet of Canada, and her husband, Dr. Hugh Seally, a heart surgeon, a daughter, Suzanne Harwood Seally, the couple's first child, in Toronto

**APPOINTED TO SARA PARKERSON**, 35, former secretary of Cecilia Parkhouse, 62, the former British Conservative cabinet minister; a daughter, Flora Elizabeth Parkhouse, who has been married to Alex Jarvis since 1987, resigned last October when his affair with singer became public

**APPOINTED: JUDY WISH**, 40, former press secretary to Alberta Premier Peter Lougheed, as director of public relations for federally owned Petro-Canada. The company's critics later accused Petronas of "Toxic shopping" during its six-month search in anticipation of a Conservative government.

**DEBRA GERAL PROPHET**, 41, the Canadian country-and-western singer best known for her hits *Male After Male* and *Made-in-Mississauga*, of a heart attack, in Ottawa. Prophet was one of the first Canadians to record in Nashville.

**DEB ALMA GREENE**, 87, a Mohawk clan mother and Six Nations historian, in Brantford, Ont. Greene, the author of *Footbridge Voter* and *Tales of the Mohawks*, said that in the early 1990s clash of the Six Nations Confederacy caused the use of the Brantford Market Square banner it had never been coded legally to the city. Brantford Mayor Dan Neenan said that there is some documentation supporting the city's ownership and denies any connection between the curse and the several failed development attempts on the square over the past 20 years.

**DEAN RICHARD HUGHES**, 77, the colorful Australian forester and war correspondent to successive Australian and British publications, a Far East expert and ex-model for Old Coss in *Jules le Garret's The Honourable Schoolboy*; of a liver ailment, in Hong Kong. Hughes, a journalist for more than 60 years, also worked for Ian Fleming when the latter was the foreign editor for *The Sunday Times* (in 1948) and appeared in the 1964 James Bond movie, *You Only Live Twice*, as White Headman.

—JACK STUPP  
Chairman of the Board and CEO,  
Consumers Data-Saving Co. Ltd.,  
Brackley, Ont.

*Letters are edited and may be condensed. We encourage our correspondents to address their letters to the Editor. Mail correspondence to Letters to the Editor, Maclean's magazine, Maclean-Hunter Bldg., 777 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5W 1A8.*

ATTACH OLD ADDRESS LABEL HERE	
I prefer telephone or fax transmission to mail. Indicate the method desired in the space at right.	
Old Address:	New Address:
City:	City:
Prov./State:	Prov./State:
Postal code:	

The reference to Consumers Distributing Co. in a Nov. 26 article was based on a corporate profit analysis that included the third-quarter results for this company, among others, in a survey of third-quarter profits. Our results for the third quarter ended Oct. 29 were released on Nov. 15, showing a profit of \$1 million for the quarter compared with \$1.4 million a year ago and a 20-week profit of \$1.5 million compared with \$300,000. Consumers Distributing has not been plagued with losses as your article states. The company has earned a profit in every one of the 16 years since it went public in 1988.

—JACK STUPP  
Chairman of the Board and CEO,  
Consumers Data-Saving Co. Ltd.,  
Brackley, Ont.

*Letters are edited and may be condensed. We encourage our correspondents to address their letters to the Editor. Mail correspondence to Letters to the Editor, Maclean's magazine, Maclean-Hunter Bldg., 777 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5W 1A8.*

*Now we look as good as we are.*

*A new look and a continuing commitment to being the finest airline in the sky. At Nordair, we're redesigning our future for you.*

## FOLLOW-UP

# Giscard's comeback bid

In the brevity luxury of a Van Gogh seminar on the state of the world last summer, a reporter asked Valéry Giscard d'Estaing how he felt being out of power. With the patrician aloofness that endeared him to his humiliating defeat in May, 1981, the exiled French president refused to answer. But later

he drew, the reporter aside, he confided: "How does it feel? About the same way you feel when you write a story that does not get in the paper." Now, after 20 years of travelling and self-imposed silence, the exiled Giscard, 75, has launched a campaign to win back a ray of the political limelight from his suc-

cessor, President François Mitterrand, and his two rivals for the leadership of the Opposition—his former prime minister, Raymond Barre, and Pierre Meyer. Jacques Chirac, in a blitz of interviews and speeches beginning last summer that will culminate in the publication of his latest political reminiscences early this spring, Giscard is positioning himself as a represented man of ideas and experience, ready to save France from the perils of socialism with a recycled centrist doctrine that he calls "Social Liberalism."

The political wilderness has been all the more trying for a man who found himself transformed overnight from the Western head of state possessing what many considered to be the greatest personal power to a political pariah with virtually no power base within his own country. In 1974 the French electorate swept him into the Elysée Palace as a kind of Gallic John F. Kennedy who combined a wealthy aristocratic bearing with the folksy panache that prompted how to have breakfast with garbage collectors. When Mitterrand's Socialists swept to power in 1981, Giscard no longer had

## Make the most of your RRSP. Look both ways with Wood Gundy.

You're interested in buying the best RRSP you can. And we want to help you do it.

That's why at Wood Gundy, we urge you to look both ways—to the past and to the future—when considering tax-sheltered investments.

To do this, our Investment Growth Fund is performing consistently better than averaged more than 20% in compound returns for the past 10 years. And its up-to-date 30% over-the-most-recent 12 months.

That's responsive past.

Just as importantly, we think it's well poised with strong stocks for an exciting future.

Discover how **Investment Growth Fund's performance can benefit your RRSP—and your future. Drop by or call your local Wood Gundy office today—or return the coupon below.**

Offer ends only by prospectus.  
All figures as of November 30, 1983.  
Returns measured annually.



WOOD GUNDY HAS 30 OFFICES ACROSS CANADA TO SERVE YOU.  
CALL OR VISIT THE OFFICE NEAREST YOU!

TD Wood Gundy Limited, Royal Trust Corp., P.O. Box 214 Toronto Dominion Center,  
Toronto, Ontario M5K 1M7 Attention: Investor Services

□ Please send me a copy of your informative booklet "Looking both ways—the secret to selecting the right RRSP investment," along with detailed information on Investment Growth Fund.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_

PROV. \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_

Business \_\_\_\_\_

Home \_\_\_\_\_

*Giscard is attempting to come back from the political wilderness, but France appears not to want him*

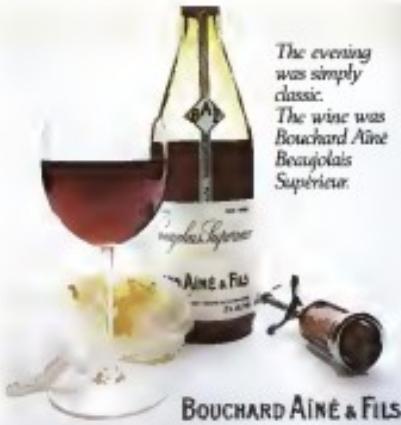
even a seat in the National Assembly, having resigned it when he became president. By that time, Giscard's powerful prime minister, Jacques Chirac, had already defected, and was head of the west Neo-Gaullist Party and mayor of Paris. Giscard, leader of the tiny Republican Party, had to寻思 a power base on which to rely.

There were also bad memories of his arrogant and spendidly effeminate administration, including charges of a suspected cover-up of a gift of diamonds to Giscard from his old hunting cronies, then Central African Republic Emperor Jean-Bédel Bokassa. The former president had to start raising funds from scratch to rebuild his golden base. Giscard first emerged from his solitude nearly a year after his defeat, during the local elections of 1982. At the time, he sought to re-establish his public credibility by running for the vice-mayorships of the lawless offices in France's colonial corridor (local representatives) for the commune of Chambly, an affluent suburb of 15,000 in central France that had been his personal fief for 24 years.

France's welcome to Giscard's return has been lukewarm. Last fall, when he



RARE  
BLENDED SCOTCH WHISKY  
100% SCOTCH WHISKIES  
BLENDED AND BOTTLED IN SCOTLAND BY  
**JUSTERINI & BROOKS LTD**  
*St. James's Street, London, England*  
WINE MERCHANTS TO THEIR LATE MAJESTIES  
KING GEORGE III  
KING EDWARD V  
KING GEORGE IV  
KING WILLIAM IV  
QUEEN VICTORIA  
AND TO HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS  
THE PRINCE OF WALES (1921-1936)



**BOUCHARD AÎNÉ & FILS**



"Let me show you a new and better way to learn to speak French"

*Jane Campion*

You've often wished you could speak French. Maybe you have a job or a relative in Quebec. Or even just a French-speaking friend. Perhaps it requires a skill that will give you a leg up on the business ladder. But you've always thought it was too difficult for you to master the language.

Well, now with my new contemporary French, you can be well on your way to speaking French in as little as 3 days. And it's so easy, you'll never run out of things to say again.

It's

**FREE!**  
Sample Lesson cassette

Please send me a FREE cassette with actual sample lesson in French.  
My Name is \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Apt. \_\_\_\_\_  
City: \_\_\_\_\_ Post: \_\_\_\_\_  
P.C.: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
Age: \_\_\_\_\_  
Male \_\_\_\_\_ Female \_\_\_\_\_  
Age: \_\_\_\_\_  
Please send me information on learning  
□ Domestic □ Business □ Sports  
□ Other \_\_\_\_\_ Please specify \_\_\_\_\_

No obligation



**Campion Language Studies**  
P.O. Box 1000, Worldwide, Ontario N5J 5T6

took a seat on the 16-man board of the Union for French Democracy (UDF), the coalition he formed from three parties in 1978, there were grumbles from within that he was again trying to throw his weight around. And his speech to the union's parliamentary conference last October included only two days after his son Bouchard scored a personal triumph with the same group. An old follower, Claude Wolf, who succeeded Giscard as a member of the National Assembly for the Charentaises region and who plans to run for the European parliament election next June, has agreed to lead the Assembly and speak at his old party, the UDF, and give Giscard a warm political platform. Instead of relying on this offer, Giscard has concentrated on his cherished ideal of re-creating a patriotic mass movement on the basis of his personal appeal and the strength of the UDF. In a series of TV appearances and interviews, he has expounded the vagist Bleu-and-red and rehabilitated economic theories that he hopes will win over voters disenchanted by Mitterrand as the Left and by Chirac's recent alliance with the extreme right-wing National Front. Declared the former president last November as he addressed his young followers: "I am fighting for a reconquest of France."

Not all Frenchmen are enamored of the subtlety of Giscard's calculations. He stepped up his attack on Mitterrand's policies yesterday after receiving an invitation to the Elysée to contribute to the president's preparations for last May's World Cup assault. His public dismissal of Barre last summer as "nothing more than an economist" has enraged, and the former prime minister has strip-teased his old boss in popularity polls. And there are no signs of a trace in Giscard's long-running feud with the late Opposition Leader Chirac, the man he accused of "premeditated treason" before his presidential defeat two years ago. Chirac now claims 38 per cent of popular support against Giscard's 30% as the doublette best suited to oppose the Socialists in the next presidential elections in 1986.

At his most recent address to Paris's able new Finance Minister, the Free-enterprise staff and confidants referred to Giscard as "the president." And a brilliant economist, former finance minister of the empire, Prince Michel de Pocatello, has begun helping him once more as the best presidential candidate. But the greatest threat to the comeback may be the candidate himself. As a public opinion poll published last July by the pro-Giscard newspaper, *Quotidien de Paris*, revealed, 60 per cent of Frenchmen now consider Valéry Giscard d'Estaing a "man of the past."

—MARTY McDONALD in Paris

## COLUMN

# Why people distrust the press

By Fred Bremer

**A**mong the most striking peculiarities of the American democracy is the suspicion of our people with democratic values. It is not unusual for one party, frustrated with the point of view of another, to suggest that the latter's departure from more sensible environments. Typically, that kind of advice is delivered in the form of harsh interrogatives: "Oh, yeah, Mac," a person might say, "you don't like it, why don't you show off for *Fox News*?" Quibbling about the rights and responsibilities of a citizen in an open society—why were free speech of its citizens a considered treasonable offense? Much more than further disapprovals: "How it eat your ear" is the way the matter often is settled.

Eager to purge all old-fashioned individuals, many Americans apparently would send packing that most suspect of institutions—as well—that is, the press. In these heady days following the assault in Grenada, our people reflected more than just a variety of shared thousand American soldiers over an enemy composed largely of Cuban hooligans and hoodlums. Real concern. Also the way the media establishment—a consequence long awaited.

Military strategists had full-blown repartee across to the battlefield during the assault, citing the difficulties and dangers attendant with such an enterprise and, in fact, held recommendations a small group of journalists who joined a brawling mob by a shaft of chartreuse fabric least. So, during the most critical hours of the campaign, the government was able to carry out a gainful operation unhampered by outside observers. The rest of Fox News was rounded only by military censors and army public relations specialists in this way was history snared into moulds and marketed like chocolate kisses.

Larry Speakes, the presidential spokesman, recently claimed that two reporters peaked at documents on the desks of White House aides and dashed away in the hope of developing stories.

The commanding press were phony, Speakes announced later, adding the reporters had lied: "They made it up and revealed what hopeless losers make the press look."

The rest of Fox News was rounded only by military censors and army public relations specialists in this way was history snared into moulds and marketed like chocolate kisses.

Reporters snarled, and media executives negotiated long hours to discuss the critics. The public, on the other hand, seemed delighted: "I just want you to know the press had no place in Grenada and we glad they left you alone," said a soldier in a New York paper. "We loved 'em," this fellow added, speaking, as was reported to believe, for the millions of dutiful citizens who do not carry notebooks in their back pockets or ask questions from next of kin. Surveys proved the older concept. The media got attacked in the Caribbean,

and who could say which was more inspiring, the defeat of Castro or of Dan Rather? A letter to *The New York Times* made the point well. The writer noted that during the Second World War journalists routinely approached sources, but, in those days, he said, "All our reporters were on our side."

Since Vietnam—at least since Vietnam—the press has been regarded as a contrary force, ruined by its own dynamic nature and inclined for sensationalism. The war did not go as planned, and, worse, the whole mess kept going up on television and in the newspapers and magazines. *Playboy*, *Life*, *Time*, *Newsweek*, *People*. *Time*—all the media. Terrible, terrible, terrible. Who needed such trouble? Signe Agnew, a former federal employee described the "screaming muthos of negativity" who harassed public officials, and some in the Reagan administration have similar attitudes.

**When the United States invaded Grenada, history was poured into moulds and marketed like chocolate kisses'**

Larry Speakes, the presidential spokesman, recently claimed that two reporters peeked at documents on the desks of White House aides and dashed away in the hope of developing stories. The commanding press were phony, Speakes announced later, adding the reporters had lied: "They made it up and revealed what hopeless losers make the press look."

The rest of Fox News was rounded only by military censors and army public relations specialists in this way was history snared into moulds and marketed like chocolate kisses.

But there are not the feelings that induced our leaders to keep reporters out of Grenada. Nor does it seem that the press is aggravated because the press at times is too timid, or tied to the power structures, or unwilling to pursue vigorously issues that ought to be pursued. The worry was, and is, that reporters will spread to infinity and get the bad news into print. Government doesn't want that. Often, readers don't either.

Perhaps when children are taught history in this country, they are given the idea that we destroy it and reward those of every opportunity. Testimonies between the same, however, the press and the powers—and the air should be clear—should be a fragile ally of the scalp of all concerned. Readers want to protect their prerogative, perhaps are exposed to protect the public. "The business of journalism is to comfort the afflicted and to afflict the

uncomfortable," remains the trade's most durable aphorism.

The strong thing is that the public doesn't want to be protected, at least not by the press. A recent survey by the National Opinion Research Center in Chicago showed that only 17 per cent of those questioned had confidence in journalists. They found doctors more trustworthy, and scientists, educators, the U.S. Supreme Court justices—even busiers. Surely, they considered members of Congress and executives of the federal government less reliable than reporters. What a sick state *Playboy* must be in confidence in the press and wouldn't turn their backs on the folks who write the news? Instead, they place their faith in the people who brought us adjustable mortgages rates.

Certainly, the media have been asked to be blamed. Journalism is a sprawling corporate enterprise, and there are times when the newspaper or television station may seem too accommodating of the business community—one reason on telling us what a swell Christmas selling season we've had. Reporters and editors tend to be white and middle class, and those demographics might give you pause if you're black and living on the wrong side of town. Some practitioners are lazy, self-aggrandizing, body-hacked and eye on the prize for free tickets to the playground. And there are reporters who take too much for granted, or who are easily swayed, or who have trouble asking questions that may prompt interviewees to reach for the doffing pistols.

But there are not the feelings that induced our leaders to keep reporters out of Grenada. Nor does it seem that the press is aggravated because the press at times is too timid, or tied to the power structures, or unwilling to pursue vigorously issues that ought to be pursued. The worry was, and is, that reporters will spread to infinity and get the bad news into print. Government doesn't want that. Often, readers don't either.

Perhaps when children are taught history in this country, they are given the idea that we destroy it and reward those of every opportunity. Testimonies between the same, however, the press and the powers—and the air should be clear—should be a fragile ally of the scalp of all concerned. Readers want to protect their prerogative, perhaps are exposed to protect the public. "The business of journalism is to comfort the afflicted and to afflict the



By Fred Bremer as written with Newsday in New York

# The political shape of 1984

By Mary Janigan

**W**hat seems like 1985 may hold for Canada, one man seems certain—again to play a commanding role in determining the course of political events—and to do so in his characteristically enigmatic and unpredictable way. Last week, as politicians and political observers tried to gauge the shape of the year ahead, it seemed that the man in question—Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau—was, in an impertinent respect, stubbornly out of step with political supporters and rivals alike. While his fellow Liberals waded in gloomy frustration, Trudeau arrived back in Ottawa from Florida and resumed work on his quest for global peace, seemingly oblivious to the fact that Brian Mulroney's confident Conservatives had, on New Year's Day, kicked their well-oiled election machinery into a campaign footing.

If Trudeau's agenda remained as mysterious as ever, at least he was back in the office last week, while Mulroney and NDP Leader Ed Broadbent continued to seek up the sun in Florida. But, while Trudeau concentrated on securing an invitation to carry his peace proposals to Moscow, Liberal sources said that the year's electoral machinery would remain paralyzed until he neared whether he planned to step down or lead the party at the polls once again. "Everyone is holding their breath, waiting for the 'no move,'" said a senior cabinet minister last week. "But he has always worked to his own timetable. He has to make a judgment what is more important—the party or the peace initiative."

To a large extent, that question could determine the year's political timetable, even beyond the federal level, since provincial elections are unlikely to go to the polls until the federal election is held. And that could be delayed—though it would be politically risky for Trudeau's Liberals to do so—until 1985.

In Ottawa political insiders speculated that Trudeau might have retirement in mind because he did not grant



Trudeau out of step with supporters and rivals

his traditional year-end interview, and because he failed to mention domestic issues in his New Year's message. Instead, Trudeau was midway through a major round of appointments—a post-sign sign that he wants to reward faithful followers before he departs. Late last week Trudeau elevated veterans Ottawa MP Lloyd Axworthy from the post of Deputy Speaker of the Commons to the Speaker's chair as a replacement for Jeanne Sauard, who was named governor general three weeks ago. But in Senate vacancies announced—Trudeau ap-

pointed three new Liberal senators before Christmas—and the posts of Air Canada chairman and lieutenant governor of Quebec were still unfilled.

On the other hand, for a man who might be shaking of stepping down, Trudeau faced a busy international calendar. This week he was scheduled to discuss his peace initiatives with United Nations Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar in New York. Next week Chinese President Zhao Ziyang—a Trudeau peace plan supporter—is due to arrive in Canada for a two-day visit. As well, Liberal insiders say that Trudeau is unlikely to postpone his standing overseas by announcing his retirement before meeting the visiting Soviet leader, Yuri Andropov.

For all that, Trudeau will have to make up his mind sometime. The Liberal party executive meets at the end of January. As a sign of the changing times, the party's legal affairs committee has concluded that the executive itself probably has the legislative power to call a leadership convention—though such an action would be out of step with party tradition. Although it is highly unlikely that the executive would ever vote to oust Trudeau, the party's legal advice warns that Trudeau must decide his future before the spring or "the shouting and screaming and stamping feet will start—and if you take one person to put a motion to call for a convention." If Trudeau does leave sooner rather than later, the party's leadership convention will probably be held before

Prime Minister Paul H. Martin arrives for a 10-day visit in mid-September, to avoid any suggestion of politicking around the point.

With the Liberals' wrestled with their transnationalities, the Tories were on a smash campaign footing. Last week campaign chairman Norm Atkins took control of many party functions, such as tour planning and publicity, while a party committee examined draft policy papers from Tory critics members. A Mulroney aide pronounced a "dog-eat-dog battle" when nomination meetings

begin Feb. 1. In the meantime, politicos are sampling the Quebec ridings to determine where Mulroney, a Quebecer who currently holds a Nova Scotia seat, will run in the next election.

Mulroney's Tories were buoyed by a private Gallup poll conducted last month for the party among 1,056 Ontario residents. The poll showed that 56 per cent favored the Tories, while 29 per cent backed the Liberals and 14 per cent supported the NDP. When asked the reason for their choice, 20 per cent of the respondents said it was "I like them," a change in the matter of personalities, were given (drilled Mulroney); 25 per cent did not like Broadbent; and fully 41.3 per cent indicated an aversion to Pierre Trudeau.

While the Tories rejoiced, the New Democrats were planning survival strategies, since party strategists are aware that the party could lose as many as 20 of its 33 seats in an election. Now, though, the party will unveil an ambitious campaign built around advertising and door-to-door canvassing, aimed at convincing voters that "the party of tomorrow" has a valuable role to play in Canada's political life. "The Canadian people do not want to be without the NDP," argued federal secretary Gerald Caplan. "They would be very disturbed if they lost the NDP as the steady conservative, as the defender of ordinary people." But the party has lost some strength in the provinces, and both the Tories and Liberals also enjoyed a strong showing at year four in a measure. That means the party must gradually feed new inmates.

In contrast to the large question marks hanging over the federal scene, provincial politics are likely to be somewhat more predictable in 1984. While Quebec's Parti Québécois and Mulroney's NDP governments are

in deep trouble with their electors, a clutch of Conservative administrations—including four Tory fiefdoms in the Atlantic provinces—will be in the new year in good standing. In Newfoundland, a mellowing Premier Brian Peckford appeared to have an iron hold on power. The disgruntled provincial Liberals were trying to convince Libe-

rans that they outlasted the Tories by only 21 per cent of respondents in the polls, while the Opposition Liberals, under former premier Robert Bourassa, were riding high at 67 per cent. Although Lévesque is still in control politically and an election is not due until the spring of 1986, his future looked uncertain. In Ontario the Tories and Liberals never looked stronger as the party entered its fifth decade of unanticipated power.

In the West only Manitoba's wily Premier Harry Campbell is in trouble. They Premier Grant Devine of Saskatchewan has a safe hold on power. Manitoba's voters believe that the party could lose half of its 31 seats in an election, though Faraday can wait until 1986 to face the voters. Though Faraday's government has faced such issues as French-language rights, an abortion controversy and lottery reform, with a debt of \$200 million, the NPP hopes to avoid constituency splits in 1984 and keep a three-per-cent lead on growth in public spending.

Although Alberta's Lougheed faces little serious political opposition, the premier's spending habits have come under increasing scrutiny by financially pressed Albertans. The province reported an \$80-million deficit in 1983 and there were fears that a sales or gasoline tax might be introduced to remedy that. Despite the province's financial difficulties—due mainly to declining oil and gas revenues—the government recently spent \$22 million as solidification for a new provincial recreational development.

After last year's stormy, 13-day public sector strike, British Columbia's Regional Credit Premier Bill Bennett headed into 1984 planning to play the role of a moderate who has given his constituents a fair hearing. Controversial bills on human rights and landlord-tenant legislation were expected to be watered down and re-introduced. The emphasis in British Columbia will be on recovery, not re-enactment. And the Opposition NDP will likely be characterized by a housing leadership convention to replace leader David Barrett.

If 1984 holds an prospect of relative tranquility at the provincial level, the federal arena promises creation and controversy. Last week's Gallup poll reported that support for Mulroney's Conservatives had slipped three points to 63 per cent, with the Liberals at 30. But the spread left no doubt about one aspect of the federal mood—Canadians want a change.

Paul Jones (left) in Vancouver, Gordon Lenge in Calgary, Dale Baker in Regina, Andrew McPherson in Winnipeg, Alan Wilson in Sudbury, Jim Keay in Ottawa, William Smith in Montreal, David Palmer in Fredericton, Dorothy Willis in Charlottetown and Howard Woodcock in St. John's.

# "Gulf Canada offers six suggestions to help get Canada going again."

John Stook  
President and Chief Executive Officer,  
Gulf Canada Limited

Canada seems to be emerging slowly from the worst recession since the Great Depression. Some of our recent economic woes were part of a world-wide pattern. Many were self-inflicted, or at least worsened by economic policies we chose to pursue. These policies were all too often the product of confrontation instead of consultation among the key groups - government, labour and business.

Now, while the memories of the human suffering and financial hardship are still fresh in our minds, let us apply the lessons we have learned.

Hopefully business, government and labour are going to be able to agree on the components of a program that will keep economic recovery moving and, equally important, help keep us from getting into trouble again.



John Stook

The Macdonald Royal Commission on Economic Union and Development Prospects for Canada is in the process of developing a long range comprehensive economic development policy for Canada. But the implementation of policies deriving from the Commission report is several years away.

At Gulf Canada, we believe that government, labour and business can agree now on components for an immediate post-recessionary economic renewal program. Here are six suggestions:

## 2. Encourage productivity growth.

More liberal trade arrangements mean greater competition and hence improvements in efficiency. Yet from 1971 to 1981, Canadian productivity gains were at the bottom of a list of 21 nations - a performance for a trading nation.

Closely, the productivity problem is more complex than simply encouraging Canadians to work harder.

To fully support a thriving economy and ensure its steady growth, Canadians will need investment help from other countries. And it is vital that foreign investors be reassured that we are indeed welcome to their money.

more, to produce goods that are consistent with Canada's relative advantages and with the competitive markets we face.

The way in which the factors of production are brought together depends on the law and priorities given to major policy initiatives including international trade, competition, labour, energy, financial and other policies, as well as a clear articulation of the role and the Government sector in economic affairs.

## 3. Encourage capital growth.

We need to encourage savings and investment. We also need to encourage foreign as well as domestic capital.

In recent years, investment from

other countries has been discouraged

by the cumbersome and unpredictable nature of our Foreign Investment Review Agency. At least that is how it is seen by many foreign investors.

Closely, the productivity problem is more complex than simply encouraging Canadians to work harder. To fully support a thriving economy and ensure its steady growth, Canadians will need investment help from other countries. And it is vital that foreign investors be reassured that we are indeed welcome to their money.

## 1. Recognize that Canada is a trading nation.

We are a trading nation in a world that is becoming increasingly competitive. Almost 30 percent of our Gross National Product is generated by exports to other nations.

We are also becoming increasingly interdependent with many other countries, largely because we have adopted the policy of reduced import tariffs under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.



Workers at the Beaumont Sea are ferried ashore for rest and recreation after two weeks of work on the drilling. It is hard work - but it is worth it, and it pays well. Many thousands more jobs can be created if Gulf Canada and other members of the petroleum industry are given the right tax incentives and other financial incentives to invest in exploration. And when we find oil, everybody benefits.

## 4. Build on our strength in resources - particularly energy.

Canada has a great wealth of natural resources - especially in the energy segment".

And the oil and gas industry, within the energy segment, has a massive resource issue. While at home, there are markets in Canada for immediate production and nearby export markets should our discoveries exceed our needs.

In 1980, the industry was poised to make some of these energy dreams come true for Canada. In doing so, we would have been able to significantly soften the impact of the economic recession upon Canada. However the industry's development plans were undermined by the National Energy Program.

To quote from a study published by the non-partisan C.D. Howe Institute:

"The NEP was introduced to Canadians as a solution to the nation's energy problems. It promised to unite Canadians and to make them prosper. In its first two years of existence, the NEP has proved to be a major disappointment. New energy challenges are emerging that are quite different from those the NEP was designed to

deal with. A reassessment of Canada's energy objectives is already underway."

What can we do now to turn the petroleum industry around?

Gulf Canada's suggestions are detailed in another message of this series.

But to begin with, we must look beyond the current freezing world oil price and world oil supply and demand - look ahead to 1990 and to the year 2000.

Grade-injected natural gas will still be a vital percentage of the world's energy supply. There will be a need for Canadian oil and natural gas.

We have the resources to develop, the commitment to develop them must be made today.

## 5. Recognize and utilize the strengths of the private sector.

The Federal Government says that it now recognizes and intends to use the strengths of the private sector.

The words are mere platitudes these days. Yet the government continues to change the rules in the middle of the game, particularly in matters concerning the oil and gas industry.

This further compounds the atmosphere of uncertainty in which the industry has had to operate since the introduction of the National Energy Program in 1980.

## 6. Restrict and control government sector growth.

The Federal Government's budget deficit widened to \$34.3 billion in the 1983 fiscal year ended March 31 from \$13.6 billion in the previous year, with the deficit for the current fiscal year now being estimated at \$31.2 billion. The need for restraint and control is self-evident.

## The need for consultation

We have noted earlier that many of the policies that contributed to our recent economic woes were the product of confrontation instead of consultation.

To maintain our current economic recovery - and to gain sustained and constructive for a world beyond economic recovery - we must foster genuine co-operation among business, government and labour.

To that end, Gulf Canada has proposed new approaches to three-way consultation and recently we have seen some encouraging initiatives including formation of the National Productivity Council and the intention of the government to introduce more permanent mechanisms for consultation as expressed in the latest Speech from the Throne. Without such genuine consultation, we may be doomed to go on spinning our wheels, missing opportunities and - at worst - reliving the experience of the last two years.

If you would like copies of a recent speech on that subject by John Stook, President, Gulf Canada Limited, write to:

Bob Fetter  
Director - Public Affairs,  
Dept. 328N  
Gulf Canada Limited,  
135 Adelaide Street W.  
Toronto, Ontario M5H 3B6



GULF CANADA LIMITED



Flooded and ruptured sections of the Trans-Canada Highway near Hope, B.C. Debris of residents sought higher ground

## The days that the rain came

**T**here are few things as familiar as the sight of British Columbians huddled under umbrellas against the unrelenting January rainfall. But last week, three days of torrential rains forced thousands of residents of the southwestern area of the province to seek higher ground as floods washed out bridges, railway lines and highways—virtually cutting off Vancouver from the rest of Canada. The two most heavily hit areas, near Hope, up the Fraser River valley from Vancouver, and across the Cascade range in Princeton, saw that their homes. Near Osoyoos, 16 people had to be shifted to safety by lifeboat as lakes and rivers in the Fraser Valley overflowed their banks. As the rain tapered off, the cleanup began and the damage was assessed at least \$5 million.

Not seen that kind of damage? In fact, meteorologists are still studying a series of weather patterns to determine why they occurred. Last July the Trans-Canada Highway was closed for two weeks when a bridge east of Revelstoke was destroyed. And last February, two people were killed when

Alberta Creek, near Lions Bay outside Vancouver, became a torrent and swept away their mobile home. Although last week's deluge caught many of its victims by surprise, it was business as usual for Gary Schaefer, an Environment Canada meteorologist. "Why the flood?" he asked. "Why not? Mud slides and downspouts are part and parcel of the West Coast climate. We get this every winter."

JANE O'HARA in Vancouver

Louis Rivoire checks his craft in Popkum, B.C.; rivers and lakes overflowed



## The trial begins for five in B.C.

Last January, 30 RCMP officers dressed as highway agents stopped a truck about 75 km north of Vancouver on the winding Squamish highway. The Mounties quickly surrounded the truck and arrested its occupants—three men and two women. For police, the arrest marked the end of 10 months of investigation culminated by 60 officers. Last week, almost one year later, the trial of the five accused—Juliet Belotti, 29; Ann Blanck, 28; Gerald Hazzard, 27; Douglas Stewart, 26; and Brett Taylor, 25—began under heavy security in New Westminster. The five are charged with an array of 15 counts, including conspiracy to rob a Brink's guard, break and enter, car theft and possession of stolen weapons.

In his opening address to the jury, prosecutor Kevin Gillett said that he would call more than 180 witnesses in a trial that is expected to last at least three months. In outlining the Crown's case, Gillett said he would show that the accused had spent two months plotting to rob a Brink's guard at a Weeks store in a shopping mall near Burnaby. In preparation for the robbery, four of the accused stole two cars on the night of Jan. 13, Gillett said, and another vehicle the next night. Gillett said that the prosecution would provide evidence showing the accused were in possession of stolen walkie-talkies, which were used during the car robberies, and that 13 of the 20 weapons police seized had been stolen. Included in the Green's evidence was a radio scanner to intercept police broadcasts and a book titled *Get Away Driving Techniques*.

Gillett said four of the accused were under surveillance while they timed the arrival and departure times of the Brink's truck so that a nervous driver would break the seal of a separate cache near Squamish where they later found shell casings and other items of brass hardware, which had apparently been used for target practice.

Although the trial is just beginning for the jury and public, for the juries, lawyers and the accused, it is only the latest step in the lengthy legal affair. Preliminary proceedings started last September. Since mid-October, Mr. Justice Martin Tay has been determining the admissibility of evidence. With hundreds of court dates still ahead, Tay stressed last week that there should be some respite from the task: the trial would have a one-week break every three weeks. It will be a burden from justice for everyone but the accused.

JANE O'HARA in Vancouver

# Why aren't you here?



## This is what we're doing now in New Zealand

It's summer now. The grass on New Zealand farms is still green and lush from the recent spring rains. Daffodils splash their golden yellow across the paddocks. The trees are basking in the full glory of summer's colours. The rivers and lakes sparkle with clean new water. The trout are fat. You can share the great New Zealand outdoors with a unique Tarnhouse holiday. Stay on a New Zealand farm. Share a

Name	Mr _____
Address	_____
City/Town/Country	_____
Phone No. _____	
New Zealand Travel Office 100 West Georgia Street, Suite 1000 Vancouver, B.C. V6B 5H6	
<b>NEW ZEALAND</b> <b>The Great Escape</b>	

# Axworthy delivers

Cabinet ministers in Ottawa have always dispensed favors and funds in an effort to make and influence elections back home. In Ottawa's current post-election mode, Transport Minister Lloyd Axworthy has become an acknowledged master of the art. Last year the ambitious 46-year-old minister directed nearly \$200 million to Manitoba—and most of that to his electoral home base of Winnipeg. The announcements of multi-million-dollar initiatives came in such gushes before Christmas that, in Axworthy's Winnipeg Port Garry riding, support of the man with the best cache of do-it-

In addition to that, some \$50 million more landed directly in Axworthy's riding for a senior citizens' housing project, a Via Rail bus and a vocational training centre, and other funds went to a host of smaller projects across the city and province.

While impressive, Axworthy's performance in directing funds to his home turf is by no means unique. The exploits of External Affairs Minister Allan MacEachern in Cape Breton are legendary. In the last federal budget, the government provided \$85.4 million to 100 projects in small harbors in Nova Scotia. Of those, 19 were in MacEachern's riding.



Axworthy (left) at a fundraising social gathering at press conference, his converted railway car "regional chauvinist"

ing. Tony Sly, Bob Sherman, wondered if the Liberals were trying to buy the seat. But Axworthy, a confirmed "regional chauvinist," considers his僚友's worry an exercise in sexism. "The federal government is a very effective instrument of job creation," said Axworthy firmly.

In 1983 the cabinet's sole elected representative for Western Canada requested funds for an unusual array of Manitoba projects which cost \$170 million, as part of a joint federal-provincial agreement to improve Manitoba's transportation facilities and upgrade the northern part of Churchill. \$400 million for Air Canada's new transcontinental computer center, which is currently under construction in Winnipeg and which will employ 180 people,

of Cape Breton Highlands-Comeau trout, which contains some two dozen Liberal ridings, also did well, helping \$107 million worth of research centers and public works.

The recipients usually are not inclined to ask questions. Manitoba's only government, for one, enthusiastically welcomed the influx of capital. Said Garth Craven, prime aide to Premier Brian Pallister: "The money is nice—indeed, the projects make sense for Manitoba's economy." But the prime minister, which actively co-operates with Axworthy's office, also takes credit for much of the initiative. As author of a house-sit previous, "We're not going to generate the motivation," added Craven.

The Conservative Bob Sherman, on the other hand, considers Axworthy a

half a billion dollars for Liberals to be both politically impudent and irrelevant. He feels that dissatisfaction with the Liberals runs so deep that all the federal and Axworthy can muster will not improve his party's image. Wingfield-jagger knows, and Sherman, that "the economic status of the province was eroded by Liberals" and now worse is being returned "out of a sense of electoral and political urgency." Allen Mills, a University of Winnipeg political scientist and longtime observer of Axworthy's career, calls Axworthy a "marginal political survivor." Who wonders what happens to regions of the country as nearly as Winnipeg that do not have a powerful elected minister representing them. "It's a hell of a way to make public policy," said Mills. Responded Ax-

worthy: "That is democracy. In a country as large and difficult as ours, you have to use the presence of people to make things happen."

Axworthy's own ambitions seem varied. He actually may try to bolster the Liberal party's regional presence in Western Canada. Then again, what the minister wants from constituents is the revitalization of Winnipeg downtown. His health-care-rebuilding projects are obviously also intended to have an impact on his own riding, especially since polls last year gave the 67-year-old Sherman a slight edge over the high-profile minister. Axworthy, however, is not worried. "Sherman is a nice man," he observed, but "he can't deliver the goods to the people that I can."

—ANDREW NIKOLSKY  
in Winnipeg

## Our business class offers a wider seat. World-wide.

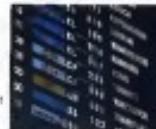
We now offer Royal Canadian Class on all our international routes (with the exception of Lisbon and California).

With 2 abreast first class seating in a separate forward cabin, superb meals, with each course individually served. Fine wines and liquors. Advance seat selection. And separate check-in privileges.

### Royal Canadian Class

Available at the regular economy fare  
to Amsterdam.

## CPAir arrives at the solution to European connections: Amsterdam.



Over 1000 weekly connections to 90 European cities flow through Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport. With hundreds more en route to the Middle East and Africa.

Schiphol offers every service an international traveler could ask for. With 21 arrivals and departures in one convenient terminal. No unnecessary customs clearance. Automatic baggage transfer. And swift moving gateways.

CPAir flies to Amsterdam from Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax.

With additional flights from Eastern Canada to Milan, Rome and London.

And if cost is a concern, it shouldn't be. Our wide selection of discount fares will stretch your vacation dollars to Europe and beyond. And back again.

Whether you're traveling on business or vacation, you'll be comfortable in the knowledge that, for the same price as any other airline, you're flying CPAir.

Call your travel agent or CPAir.

And make a change for the better.  
At Schiphol.

2600 passengers week 22.4M.



OFFICIAL AIRLINE  
EXPO '86 VANCOUVER

CPAir

Orient-South Pacific-North America-South America-Europe

Call us 1st.



Nigerian slum (left). Robert Miller

## WORLD

# A general's plans for Nigeria

By Robert Miller

The leader of Nigeria's mounting New York City revolution—this sometimes sounds more like a management consultant than a military factor who had just seized power in Africa's wealthiest and most populous nation. But there was no mistaking Major-General Ibrahim Babarizzi's message: the army cannot business and would stay in power until it had purged the country of deep-seated corruption and restored its flagging economy.

Babarizzi, a 35-year-old soldier and a former minister in a previous military government, moved quickly but well to consolidate his grip on the country. He established a 10-member supreme military council in the regional capital of Lagos and repossessed most members of the former government, including President Shehu Shagari, 58, and Babarizzi, running up his junior's approach to 20. "You are innocent until proven guilty, but our legislature may prove a bit more merciful."

The major of Nigeria's democratically elected but inept and divided government met virtually no resistance. In fact, it seemed to come as a relief in a country where some servants had not been paid in more than a year and

whose prices climbed steadily while some east and northern states Babarizzi ordered officers from the 185,000-strong military to take over the administration of Nigeria's 19 states. He also sought favor among the general population, estimated at 100 million, by de-



mering a 50-per-cent cut in passenger fares. At the same time, to allay international concerns, he declared that Nigeria would remain a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). He also announced that he will continue the negotiations Shagari had begun with the International Monetary Fund for a desperately needed \$4.5-billion loan. Although Nigeria owes roughly \$13.2 billion, \$2 billion of which may be written off shortly, Babarizzi, the new regime made a remedied \$100-million loan repayment last week, a gesture interpreted by some observers as a sign that Babarizzi's administration would be responsible and businesslike.

Babarizzi's coup, the fifth since Nigeria was independence from Britain in 1960, ended four years of parliamentary democracy. Barely four months earlier, Shagari—a reformist teacher and poet who was first elected in 1979, when the military returned to barracks after 13 years in power—had won a landslide victory in a general election. He called his August triumph "a victory for Nigeria, a victory for democracy." The election was widely hailed as evidence that multiparty politics could work as a constraint where dictatorship and one-party states are the norm.

Ironically, Shagari was already moving in the direction in which Babarizzi now proposes to march. Before the coup the president fired 38 of his cabinet ministers and recreated a team of re-spun economists. A launch speech before the August elections—Shagari's government had invested almost \$50 billion in projects—he promised prudence, if not parsimony, after. But his administration was never able to carry out the consequences of a world oil glut that sent Nigeria's foreign earnings plummeting from almost \$20 billion in 1980 to less than \$10 billion last year.

Two days after the coup, Babarizzi declared, "My core measure of our economic development will be based on such indicators as the availability of life at prices within the reach of the lowest income earner." To that end, he ordered shopkeepers to halve their prices on foodstuffs and household goods. Many balked and kept their businesses closed.

In vowing to eliminate corruption,

the new military government undertook to institute fundamental changes in a country, where bribery—known as "dash"—is a way of life. Nigerian officials at virtually every level have long been notorious for their insistence on bribes simply for doing their jobs.

The military's campaign to clean up corruption is not without its obvious support. Four of the capital's major independent newspapers welcomed the military takeover. Said the *Daily Punch*: "The coup that wanted the hideously, impulsive, perfidious, blood-minded and corrupt leadership of President Shehu Shagari has been the greatest thing in the past four years."

The fate of the civilian leader was not immediately known. Shagari was reportedly visiting the northern city of Kaduna when the military struck. Babarizzi later denied published reports that Shagari was brought to the capital in custody, but only can "be sure, let us say, and not know." By contrast, with the restoration of international communications and the reopening of the Lagos airport, there were almost as many that a coup had taken place. In Lagos shippers envied the streets and traffic was as congested and clogged as usual. In the countryside and the various state capitals, thousands of civil service officials followed Babarizzi's instructions and voluntarily reported to military commanders for questioning and possible reassignment.

For his part, Babarizzi seemed in total command. A Muslim from the northern part of the country, he is described by diplomats as an astute and hard-working officer. He was trained by the British and as a young Ensign in colonial 1945 was part of the group of officers that overthrew Gen. Douglas

Gowen, the man who defeated socialist Baldrat in a bloody, 30-month civil war ending 1979. From 1975 until the return of civilian rule in 1979, Babarizzi served as a state governor, as federal commissioner of petroleum and as chairman of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corp. He regularly attended OPEC meetings, where he was regarded as a modern manager.

Nigeria's economy may be crippled, but the country's potential remains



Oil industry: crippled but promising

promising. Babarizzi said last week he would emphasize rehabilitation of the nation's agricultural and petrochemical industries. Once self-sufficient in food, Nigeria now imports 70 per cent of what it eats. Much of the nation's modern industrial plant has languished since the collapse of oil prices, and the country has been traditionally short of good managers and production workers. Now Babarizzi, a manager and a hard worker, has turned his attention. His task will be to ensure that Nigeria's march with him will not be marred by ethnic antagonism. African National Congress guerrillas have exploded 24 bombs in South Africa's cities. South Africa's actions in Angola may well increase that figure.

—ALISTER SPARRE in Johannesburg

## SOUTH AFRICA

# Warnings for the neighbors

On the surface the two events seemed unrelated. First, South Africa's new Foreign Minister, Basie P. Botha, was a surprise Dec. 21 diplomatic visit to Swaziland. Then, last week, as many as 2,000 South African soldiers descended on three largest operation on Angolan territory in two years. But the two seemingly disparate actions had a common motive: to weaken the guerrilla movements that threaten Pretoria's hold on Namibia and that seek the overthrow of apartheid within South Africa.

To that end, Pretoria is pursuing a two-track regional strategy. Diplomatic sources said that Botha's visit to Swaziland, where he met Mozambique Economic Affairs Minister Jacob Vilane, was part of the soft approach. Botha offered to reduce South Africa's support for anti-Mozambican guerrillas. The Angolan operation had a different objective. Posters and waves of Mirage jets to pound towns 200 km inside the border, in an attempt to destroy bases of the West African People's Organization (Wapo) guerrillas, who are fighting for the independence of Namibia.

Pretoria's double-edged approach has already achieved some success. The Makhonjwa talk followed four years of crippling South African raids on the former Portuguese colony. Those attacks, along with Pretoria's support for the Manangane National Resistance (MNR) rebels, have compounded the nation's problems. The MNR rebels have prevented aid from reaching people suffering from the effects of a drought that has left about 100,000 people there after a cut in Soviet supplies.

President Samora Machel, an apostle of Pretoria, indirectly an attempt to end years of animosity.

Pretoria's current assault on Angola followed closely on that country's recognition of a December South African proposal for a trial disarmament in the Namibian war. The plan would have placed restrictions on the movements of SWAPO guerrillas inside Angolan territory. Still, despite Pretoria's aggressive action abroad, it has been unable to turn back the tide of guerrilla violence within its own borders. In the past six months unaligned African National Congress guerrillas have exploded 24 bombs in South Africa's cities. South Africa's actions in Namibia may well increase that figure.

—ALISTER SPARRE in Johannesburg



French peacekeeping troops in Beirut, one of the most tactfully suspicious areas

## LEBANON

# Closing in on a ceasefire

The glow of hope was faint but brightening. Even as the artillery barrages continued in Beirut and Israel laid out a devastating air raid in the Bekaa Valley, Lebanon took a first, tentative step toward establishing a lasting ceasefire last week. After two weeks of contentious negotiations, the Lebanese government announced that the country's warring factions had agreed on principle on a plan to demilitarize their forces. But Druze Moslem militia leader Walid Jumblatt, who at week's end backed on a number of technical details, warned that it was not a blueprint for long-term political peace in Lebanon. Said Jumblatt, "It will represent a military de-escalation but not a settlement."

The prospect of an imminent ceasefire was particularly heartening for the multinational peacekeeping force in Beirut. Two of the four nations in the group recently announced that they will dramatically cut their forces in the Lebanese capital because of increasing casualties and the political stalemate. And in the United States last week, congressional pressure mounted for the Reagan administration to deploy or committing some 1,200 marines stationed in Lebanon, a startling request for Lebanese President Amine Gemayel.

The only obstacle to Gemayel's accord has been the refusal of Syria's President Hafez al-Assad to take part. But Gemayel's major compromise—a concession to Syria-backed Druze and Shita militias that allows them to re-

main in territory they seized last September from the Lebanese Army and Christian Phalangist militiamen—softened Assad's stance. Still, Gemayel withheld formal approval because the agreement would permit the Lebanese Army to move into parts of the Chouf Mountains, the Druze ancestral home. To appease Jumblatt and Moslem leaders, Gemayel offered negotiations on greater political and economic power in return for a Lebanese Army takeover of the coastal plain north and south of Beirut. To avoid renewed outbreaks of fighting, the plan sets out proposals for a 100-metre buffer between rival contingents, with an 800-member peacekeeping buffer force between the two.

Despite the progress, one Lebanese official maintained that the multinational force must not interpret the agreement as an excuse for withdrawal. "It is wrong to assume that the plan, even if thoroughly implemented, will make it possible for the multinational forces to leave at any foreseeable future date," he said.

That prospect intensified U.S. concern with the peacekeeping role. Reagan administration officials strenuously hinted last week that they were opposed to moving the multinational contingent out of Beirut.

Gemayel: major compromiser



And a vocal contingent in Congress now fervently opposes the Maronite presence anywhere in Lebanon. Now, U.S. officials hope that a ceasefire will permit the Maronites to withdraw from vulnerable positions around Beirut airport to the U.S. Navy foothold ashore.

The results of the multinationals' form weakened still further when the French and Italian contingents said that they will redeploy or reduce troops currently in Beirut. West Italy, with the largest contingent (2,000 soldiers) declared that it will cut the number to 1,100. Then, France announced that it will redeploy 600 soldiers from its 1,700-strong paratrooper unit in Beirut to the United Nations Interim Force in southern Lebanon. French officials believe that their contingent's high profile in the capital has made it the focus of increasing attacks, which have already claimed the lives of 60 troops. The Arab members of the French and British contingents that are leaving could replace the multinational forces in Beirut.

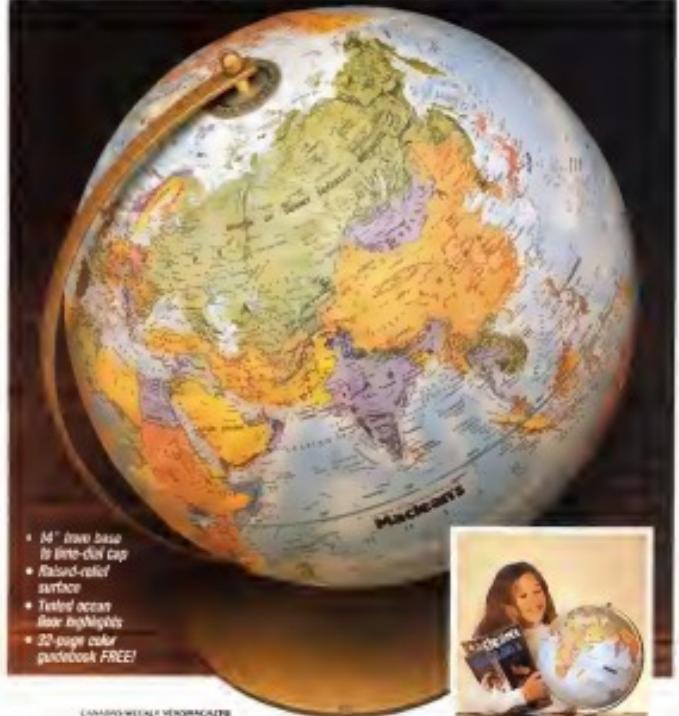
Despite the progress of a ceasefire, tensions in northern Lebanon rose sharply last week. During an hour-long early morning attack, 16 Israeli F-16 fighter planes strafed and bombed the city of Zahlé, headquarters of the Islamic Aqsa militia. Angered by calculated attacks on its troops in southern Lebanon, Israeli officials ordered the assault, which killed 180 people and wounded more than 400. The Israeli government declared that it will continue to attack "terrorist bases." But at the same time, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir met with cabinet members to discuss methods of reducing the Israeli presence in Lebanon. Shamir's goal was twofold: to lessen casualties and to reduce an expensive operation that is straining Israel's tottering economy.

Still, any lasting solution to the Lebanon conflict depends on a settlement of the larger Middle East dispute. To that end, there was also a hint of agreement. King Hussein of Jordan recalled the nation's participation after a 10-year suspension. The decision was part of the king's strategy of recovering the principal value for Palestinians living in the occupied West Bank. Half the parliamentary deputies come from the occupied territories.

Overall, the sense of uncertainty in the Middle East seemed uncharacteristically uncertain. But politics in the region have a perverse manner of changing directions without warning.

—JEN WATKINS in Tunis, with Michael Powers in Washington

# OUR MOST POPULAR GIFT EVER-FREE!



CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

## WITH Maclean's AT HALF-PRICE!\*

Now you can own the most popular gift Maclean's has ever offered...A HUGE, FULL-COLOR, FINELY-DETAILED WORLD POLITICAL GLOBE!\* Finally crafted by the world's leading globe maker, a leathered raised-relief mountain ranges so realistic you can feel the height of the Himalayas, plus thousands of place names, so you can stay on top of world developments. This stunning full-size globe will make an informative and decorative addition to any room in your home.

Best of all, it's yours FREE, with your paid half-price\* subscription to Maclean's. To get your Free World Globe, complete and mail the order form TODAY!

\*Includes a one basic subscription rate of \$25 per year above you save off the \$175 suggested price.)

**GOOD NEWS FOR CURRENT SUBSCRIBERS**

Get your FREE globe's place by sending your subscription now at half the newsletter price!\*

## The independent sultanate



Brunei's Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah and one of his two wives: oil, cars and low roads

**T**he independence day celebrations were as spectacular as the new nation's massive wealth. While 60,000 residents of the tiny but oil-rich nation of Brunei watched, Sultan Sir Muda Hassanal Bolkiah last week formally declared Brunei's independence from Britain after 96 years of colonial rule. It was the largest crowd ever assembled in the tiny sultanate, which is about the size of Prince Edward Island. As Up-country residents, unable to attend the solemn proceedings in the usually sleepy capital of Bandar Seri Begawan, stayed at home in their air-conditioned laboratories watching the festivities on television sets provided free by the Brunei government. Indeed, oil revenues totaling \$4 billion a year have provided the 230,000 Brunswicks, who occupy a corner of Borneo, with an enviable way of life that seems unlikely to change after independence. The nation has been so content with both its wealth and its ties to Britain that its leaders asked London in 1979 if they could delay independence for another 20 years.

The new sultanate is a unique amalgam of Islamic sanctity and one of the world's most generous social welfare systems. Sultan Muda announced that he would abdicate, which has ruled Brunei for 300 years, would dominate the first edition. As well, Muda named the first native politicians—prime minister, finance minister, minister of interior—and rector—

—as well as



several grand mosques, the mosques raise the 140-foot clifftop to the top of the mosque five times a day in the comfort of a modern elevator.

Meanwhile, the 85-year-old Muda, who attended Britain's Sandhurst military academy, lives in luxury which rivals that of the emirs of the Persian Gulf. He has built a sprawling 1,800-room palace for himself, has two wives and five children. Brunswicks dismiss the sultan's staggering \$80-billion stash as "expensive sunset money." Indeed, in a nation whose foreign currency reserves of \$18 billion are greater than Canada's, the wealth seems to be unspent by the sultan's extravagances.

But Brunei's history has made the royal family cautious. A 1962 coup attempt by members of the leftist Brunei People's Party occurred after Sir Muda's father and all the results of the sultan's rule and only election. The royal family has closed down everywhere, enlisting the help of British Gurkha troops stationed in Brunei.

Muda appears to be preoccupied with defense. He spends \$20 million a year on defense—nearly 30 per cent of the government budget. The 4,000-man Royal Brunei Malay Regiment battles with modern weapons, including Scud missiles armed with nuclear warheads. Still, the royal army includes the 750-man British Gurkha Battalion as the sultan's bodyguards. But negotiations about their continuing presence have stalled because of Muda's insistence on exerting complete authority over the unit. Britain refuses to relinquish control, arguing that it could then become embroiled in Brunei's domestic unrest.

Most observers discount the possibility of unrest in the immediate future, but worries may eventually arise. The government's failure to diversify its economy leaves it vulnerable to the eventual exhaustion of its oil wealth. As well, Brunei's Chinese population, which controls most of the country's small businesses, has become officially alienated with independence. At the same time, neighboring Malaya and Indonesia might any terrorist in Brunei as an excuse to invade. To prevent any possible conflict with its neighbors, Brunei will shortly join the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Meanwhile, Brunswicks can rest as continuing prosperity in one of the world's most favored nations.

—JAMES MITCHELL, in Toronto, with Paul Quinn-Judge in Bangkok

## Rioting over the daily bread

**A**s an exercise in political expediency, the action was unassisted with impeccable timing. Last week, just five days after he instituted food price increases of 115 per cent, Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba scrapped the entire program. The 80-year-old president made his sudden policy reversal after a series of protest riots killed at least 99 people in the North African nation of 6 million. The price increases were aimed by the president at easing inflation by 20 years of successive food price subsidies. But they led to overnight rises in the price of bread, for one, since eight rupees is 18 cents. Then consumers staged street battles with troops, and the president declared a state of emergency. Later, when Bourguiba abandoned the increases, the nation's mood changed instantly to euphoria, with crowds calling out the president's name and lauding his wisdom.

As the country returned to normal, some Tunisians warned that the arterial subsidies were indeed contributing to a growing economic crisis. The subsidies have led to conspicuous waste—Tunisians regularly litter public areas with partly eaten loaves of bread. They are also extremely costly. And Bourguiba, last week, ordered Finance ministry officials to produce a new budget that will accommodate the revised price supports. But with inflation soaring above 25 per cent, a swelling trade deficit of \$38 million (rupees 1.2 billion) and an unemployment rate of more than 20 per cent, Bourguiba's aides have little room to maneuver.

At the same time, Tunisian officials face economic disruptions brought on by the rioting. The ruling Free Officers on Dec. 20 in their bid to implement the latest round of cuts imposed by the army and drought negotiators have created scarcities toward coastal areas which have enjoyed most of the benefits of the country's study infrastructure.

Still, Bourguiba has managed to avoid alienating the politically influential middle class. And his ability to read the sultan's mood has served him well—he has held office continuously since the country won its independence from France in 1956. He recently announced that he hopes to stay in power for at least another decade. But without tough measures to contain the nation's economic health, Bourguiba may have no deal with increasing social unrest in his last years in office. □



Wreckage of bridge destroyed by rebels. The army is incapable of response

### EL SALVADOR

## Twin setbacks for the army

**T**he attacks were swift, precise and devastating at their root. And last week, Salvadoran officials acknowledged that the guerrilla drivers had dealt the armed forces two of their costliest attacks in four years of conflict with the rebels. In the first incident, the leftist guerrillas overran a military post in the northern province of Chalatenango on Dec. 30, killing 200 soldiers. Then, on New Year's Day, the rebels struck again, bombing a strategic suspension bridge. The army's inability to repel the attack has raised doubts about its capacity to fight a guerrilla war. "The army cannot continue at this level of performance," said one diplomat in San Salvador. "It is not good enough; it will lose the war."

Indeed, the Salvadoran military is losing confidence in itself, and morale is rising rapidly. In both attacks, according to survivors, most of the defending troops fled under fire. At the same time, Washington is pressuring the Salvadoran government to pursue security reforms of officers involved in the right-wing death squads. The death squads, which last year murdered an estimated 6,000 people, are a continuing embarrassment to the U.S. administration in its attempts to win military aid for El Salvador.

In response, Vice-President George Bush last month followed a three-pronged plan. The United States will increase direct aid from \$85 million to \$110 million for the current fiscal year, warning that El Salvador may be on the brink of a leftist takeover. But without a more decisive move to defeat the death squads—an action that seems likely and growing hostility from the officer corps—the fight for additional funds will be as difficult as the army's struggles in the jungles of El Salvador.

—WILLIAM DANE in Mexico City



Jackson at the White House thanked by Goodwin (left), Regan and Vice-President George Bush (right) instant respect

**COVER**

# Jackson steals the show

By Michael Posner

**H**e has never held elective office, nor ever represented an international treaty. His voting base—black America—is a small racial minority, concentrated in a handful of states. Even among blacks he remains an amateur figure—part mayor, part demagogue, sitting on conception, weak on execution. And yet, as the year dawns uncertainly on the 1984 presidential campaign, one fact seems indisputable: Rev. Jesse Lee Jackson—the ultimate son of a South Carolina sharecropper—stands, imperceptibly, as the most riveting Democratic politician on the electoral landscape.

Although Jackson's prospects of becoming the Democratic nominee for president are thin, he could acquire enough raw political power to deter-

mine the makeup of the party's ticket. Considering his新颖 status, Jackson last week returned from his dramatic Democratic pilgrimage to a hero's homecoming, complete with a presidential tribune in the White House Rose Garden. His personal appeal to Syrian President Hafez el-Assad had ushered what formal US diplomacy could not: the release of captives may flee. Leon Robert O. Goodwin Jr., shot down by Syrian gunmen on Dec. 4. Under Washington's unusually belligerent slogan, "unswerving respect for our detainees," Jackson praised Assad's "prudent mission of mercy," adding, "He has earned our gratitude and our admiration." In fact, the civil rights leader and former protégé of the late Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. has earned much more. With our purpose of diplomacy, Jackson has given his presidential candidacy instant respect and credibility. He conducted his effort as a grassroots offensive with sensitivity

and has seven Democratic challengers most loath his more serious.

Exactly how Jackson will parlay his triumph abroad into advantage at home is not yet clear. But if fast-rising efforts and volunteer recruitment bear any relationship to media exposure, the Syrian odyssey should pay some handsome dividends. For the better part of a week, Jackson dominated television news coverage and the front pages of newspapers. Not all the commentary was favorable. Many observers had strong reservations about Jackson's "unswerving respect for our detainees." Yet there were no doubts about the achievement itself, and Republicans and Democrats alike were compelled to recognize it. Ronald Reagan vice-president Walter Mondale, whose own "major foreign policy statement" was upstaged by Jackson's bromides. "He deserves enormous public approval," he concluded his effort as a grassroots offensive with sensitivity



Meeting with Syria's President Assad in Damascus: a clever public relations campaign

or "The other Democratic presidential contenders were no less generous."

But through the day of celebration last week there were a number of important questions about the effects of Jackson's intervention on US foreign policy in the Middle East and the 1984 election. And about the man himself. Jackson himself? Indeed, many Americans believed that Goodwin's release had less to do with Assad's personal courtesy than it did with Assad's national interest. As the head of Syria's national interest. One of the world's wildest politicians, Assad—some observers suggested—had singlehandedly Jackson to stage a clever public relations coup, embarrass the Reagan administration and promote the interests of public support for the deployment of marines in Lebanon. "Syria chose to release him for the purpose of embarrassing the president of the United States," said Richard Allen, a former national security adviser to Reagan. "He also wanted to make some noise abroad in domestic American politics."

**Bargaining:** Without discounting the Syrian calculations, there is also some evidence that Jackson's arguments did impress the Syrian leader. Reportedly, Assad was the only high-ranking government official to favor Goodwin's release. His top aides felt that the navy would be more useful as a bargaining chip whose value would grow as time passed. In his 90-minute private meeting with Assad, Jackson said, "If I can only have one lawyer in Syria, to argue my case, I'll take you." When Syria's leader complained about the Reagan administration's recent treatment of Lebanese President Amin Ga-

Goodwin's release as a "meaningful gesture by Assad—a sign, perhaps, that Damascus wanted to defuse tensions with Washington. Equally significantly, perhaps, U.S. jets patrolled overflight of the Syria-controlled Bekaa Valley last week without being fired upon.

**Statement:** With all the cameras focused on him, Jackson urged the president to respond to those threats "to broaden the base of American options in the Middle East and to meet President Assad." For his part, Reagan publicly thanked the Syrians, saying that Goodwin's release provided "an opportune moment to put all the issues on the table." He also wrote personally to Assad, dispatched Middle East special envoy Donald Haasfeld to the region with new but unspecified ideas for breaking the Lebanon stalemate, and declared his readiness to meet Assad "if it would advance the cause of peace." But such a comment could occur only if the two sides were close to an agreement—hardly an apt description of the status quo. The dramatic change in atmosphere only a few days earlier amid U.S. officials' visit to Syria for securing pro-Israeli terrain—and not only that. Chairman Eugene Rhee, one of the former national security adviser in the Jimmy Carter administration, "One should not anticipate a fundamental change in the Syrian position."

Still, circumstances favour advancing a diplomacy and the Syria-U.S. than may bring a greater willingness to at least begin to talk. But even with Jackson's success—indeed, because of it—

With Jacqueline, his wife of 21 years; ranked ambitious and gifts for self-promotion

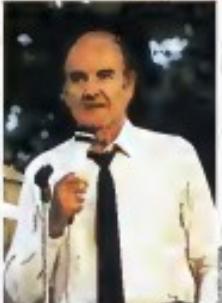


The U.S. foreign policy establishment expressed anxiety about the example of private citizen diplomacy. Under the 1799 Logan Act, it is illegal for individuals to conduct intergovernmental negotiations outside official channels. The law has been frequently breached, sometimes with government sanction, but there are substantial risks. "Thank heavens the release was achieved," said Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, special liaison among Senate leaders. "But it would be terribly unfortunate if this were regarded as a precedent for future negotiations, because the dangers are considerable."

There were lingering questions too about Jackson's real motives. Many Americans—many on occasion as overtly political, designed to raise his profile among swing minorities—the only constituency he lacks, because of a long history of indifference or even hostility to minority interests. He enjoys a relatively popular image of success. Conservative columnist George Will labelled Jackson a "hurricane and wind." "Were Cowart not black, it is fair to ask whether [Jackson] would be as interested in him—especially for his campaign," a "liberal" comment was also harsh. Even while they welcomed the results, leading U.S. newspapers, including *The New York Times* and *The Washington Post*, editorialized the man and his methods. The Times called the trip "controversy," and a "stunt," while the Post labelled Jackson's "maneuver" and "irresponsible" and called his achievement "sucky." It was one thing for a presidential candidate to criticize the administration's foreign policy. It was quite another to advance one's candidacy by controversially conducting a new and different policy.

Represents Jackson's defenders dismissed the criticism. Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young said the approach "gives some credibility to the power of creative diplomatic initiatives." Jackson himself, seldom accused of subtlety, called his trip "a political risk but the right thing to do." He compared it to "the kind of leadership Eisenhower represented when he went to Korea, Kennedy to Geneva, Nixon to China and Carter to Camp David." To white Senator Pitts Hollings, another Democrat seeking the presidential nomination, Jackson "surely ought to tell Jesus he's not the president yet."

At the same time, the overarching question was what impact Jackson's coup would have on the 1984 political equation. A strong performance in Democratic primaries and caucuses, which begin next month, would clearly give Jackson a substantial bargaining power at the party's July leadership



RON HARRIS/ASSOCIATED PRESS

.



RON HARRIS/ASSOCIATED PRESS

.



RON HARRIS/ASSOCIATED PRESS

.

convention in San Francisco. Indeed, in the wake of last week's success, some Democrats openly speculated about making Jackson, as a vice-presidential running mate. That prospect seemed, at first glance, remote. But Jackson could play a decisive role in shaping the party's platform and hence the November verdict.

**Israel:** One potential area for serious conflict is the party's Middle East policy. Both Democratic front-runners, Mondale and Senator John Glenn, are staunch supporters of Israel, and the party has traditionally taken a pro-Israeli position on most of the theory. Mondale had urged Jackson to reassess a more "soft-line" approach—code words, in the political lex-

isate against minority and dark-horse candidates like himself. So far, Democratic officials have issued politely, but unenthusiastically, is his complaint. They may be more responsive now if Jackson's drive to organize between two and three million new black voters succeeds, he will emerge as the standard-bearer of black interests page 30.

This development would force the several Democratic nominees into some hard decisions—perhaps personal commitment to job quota and affirmative action. By retaking progress for Jackson's delivery of the black vote in November, both a deal would reinforce Jackson's strength in black constituencies, granting him what he has long coveted: unchallenged leadership of the black

Jordan and Coretta Scott King, widow of the martyred black leader. Part of the answer, of course, is political strategy. The conventional wisdom has been that a swing Jesse Jackson poses a formidable threat to Walter Mondale. The reasoning is elementary. The general is U.S. presidential party; the general is the cause he represents. To the extent that a powerful Jackson forces Mondale to enter a more left-leaning platform, he will split liberal votes in the primaries and draw center Democratic toward John Glenn and possibly toward Reagan in the subsequent elections. In fact, black strategists fear that if the more conservative Glenn captures the nomination, black voters may fail to register

Democratic party irreversibly. In fact, Jackson's material qualities—he's relentless, naked ambition and gifts for self-promotion—offered the more traditional black leadership intimates of the Joe King will never forget how, in the hours after King's assassination in Memphis in 1968, John Jackson held a conference to decide what to do. He had invited to King's home and cradled the slain leader's head in his lap. Eyewitnesses recall a different scene. "The only person who cradled Dr. King was [Ralph] Abernathy," said Senator Williams, who was King's voter registration director. "And Abernathy, Jackson's immediate superior in Operation Breadbasket, declared, 'I am sure Rev. Jackson would not say to me that



Working the crowds in Washington last August do without the Democratic party, they cannot do without us!



Playing basketball physically dominating

one, unimpaired by Glenn's bland policies, may step away from the path—affectionately handing Reagan re-election by default. For every enraged black gathering shouting "Hun, Hun, Run," there is a group, albeit smaller and less vocal, reciting a prayer that Jesse does not run too hard.

**Unpredictable:** For the moment, Mondale's lead in the polls is so large that many believe the nomination is already locked up. But Jackson remains unpredictable. If his challenge to the party's rules fails, or if the party expects his bid to play power broker, Jackson might decide to retreat his equity elsewhere, perhaps in an independent candidacy. That decision could split the Democratic party irreversibly.

served several honorary degrees, Jackson was ordained several years after he dropped out of the Chicago Theological Seminary. Controversy also surrounds Jackson's Operation PUSH—People United to Serve Humanity. There have been repeated charges—as far as proven—or of financial mismanagement. One black-owned newspaper in Missouri alleged that PUSH had exacted kickbacks from black businesses benefiting from PUSH-negotiated agreements with white-owned corporations. Jackson sued for libel but abandoned the case when the court ordered him to open river locks. A long-standing "segregating chapter" with federal uniforma has never been resolved. The department of education claims that PUSH spent up to \$21 million in federal grants on unauthorized projects. "If we see any difference, we'll pay," Jackson stated. But he added, "The point is that it isn't true."

**B**HREE Jackson's spectacular journey to Syria also sparked doubts about his ethics. There were reports that the Syrian government paid Jackson's hotel bills in Damascus—about \$1,500—as well as those of his delegation. But Jackson insisted that the Syrians had not, to his knowledge, settled his expenses and, if they had, "they will be reimbursed." He also denied using his own campaign funds to finance the trip. But whether the change is a patently pernicious or ridiculous, Jackson's "I-told-you-so" attitude—"I taught my role," he says, "I was born to lead!"

A master handler of the media, he knows through interviews preceding his weaknesses—follow-up, negotiation, detail—not relentlessly presenting his strengths. To the claim that he is appearance, Jackson replies: "Not taking advantage of opportunity is a sin. I view being an opportunist as competency." His oratory, with the rhythmic cadences of black revolution, may be his single greatest asset. Building artful crescendos, he can mesmerize a crowd for hours or spontaneously edit his message to fit a reporter's 30-second audio tape. A tall man with an athletic build—he went to college in a football scholarship and still plays aggressive basketball—he physically dominates a room. Last week even the tall, broad-shouldered president faced him off looking up at Jackson.

The object of Mangu's admiration grew up in poverty in Greenville, S.C. Born out of wedlock to a high school student, Helen Burns, Jackson was later adopted by her husband, Charles Henry Jackson. But his real father, Noah Louis Robinson, was a married neighbor who occasionally found his son staring at him through the window. Even as a youth, Jackson displayed an intense fa-



With fellow democratic candidate Craxton: a danger of splitting the party

leadership. An honor student, he was president of the student body and quarterback of the state's championship high school football squad. Teachers and friends remembered him as a boy determined, even desperate, to gain recognition and success. The routine slight of racially segregated Greenville—and the daily thorn against an character-conditioned Jackson is severity and contempt for authority. Some years ago, his half-brother, Noah Robinson Jr., and "Jenius" had all the preoccupation for women. He has intelligence, drive, tenacity and vulnerability. And

With King and Abernathy one day before King's assassination: discrepancies



## HOW MUCH DO WE HAVE LEFT?

Each day nearly one and a half million barrels of crude oil and 4 billion cubic feet of natural gas are consumed to

heat our homes, fuel our industries, and run our cars, trains and planes. That makes

Canada one of the world's largest per capita consumers of energy. Crude oil and natural gas represent about



60% of our current energy consumption—our supply has fluctuated from 'crisis' to 'glut' at ever increasing costs.

How much do we have left?



PETROLEUM  
RESOURCES  
COMMUNICATION  
FOUNDATION

## OUR CHANGING ENERGY SUPPLY

It is impossible to accurately estimate how much oil and gas we have left and how long it will serve our needs. Forecasting supply and consumer demand is a complex process that is based on such variables as technology, price, conservation and politics.

In 1973 when oil prices quadrupled virtually overnight, Canada was one of the few industrialized countries where producers were keeping pace with consumption. While no longer self-sufficient in oil, Canada remains well equipped to meet all our future energy requirements.

To understand the extent of Canada's oil and gas potential, a distinction must be made between "reserves" and "resources".

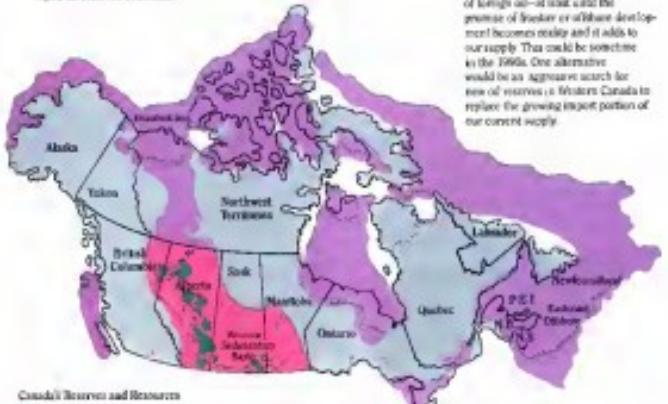
**RESOURCES**—the total amount of crude oil and natural gas known to exist. Estimates of these resources are indicated "guesstimates".

**RESERVES**—the total amount of oil and gas that can be found and produced at today's cost and sold at today's price. They can be accurately defined.

Most of Canada's oil and gas reserves are found in Western Canada and represent just over one percent of our identified resources. There are vast unexplored resources in Northern Canada and offshore along the East Coast, as well as one of the largest deposits in the Athabasca oil sands. These oil sands alone are believed to have the equivalent of some 200 times the known recoverable liquid oil reserves on Canada.



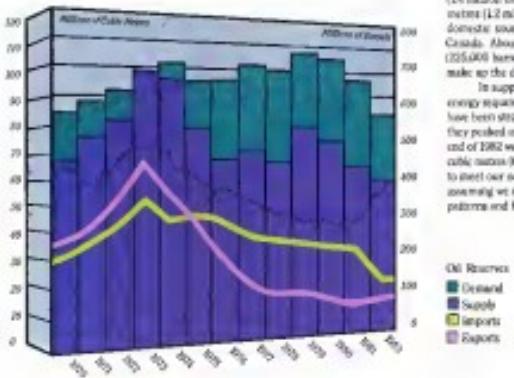
Technology and economics will determine the degree and timing of developments in the oil sands, the northern frontier and our coastal resources. In the meantime, Canadian short-term energy supply will have to rely on the continuing importation of foreign oil—at least, until the promise of frontier oil/shale development becomes reality and it adds to our supply. This could be sometime in the 1990s. One alternative would be an aggressive search for new oil reserves in Western Canada to replace the growing import portion of our current needs.



## CRUDE OIL CRUNCH

Canada's daily diet of crude oil is on the average 229,000 cubic metres (14 million barrels) with 199,000 cubic metres (12 million barrels) supplied by domestic sources, primarily in Western Canada. About 36,000 cubic metres (225,000 barrels) are imported daily to make up the difference.

In supplying 40% of our current energy requirements, crude reserves have been steadily increasing since they peaked in 1986. Reserves at the end of 1982 were approximately 1 billion cubic metres (64 billion barrels), enough to meet our needs for 12 years assuming we maintained consumption patterns and had no new discoveries.

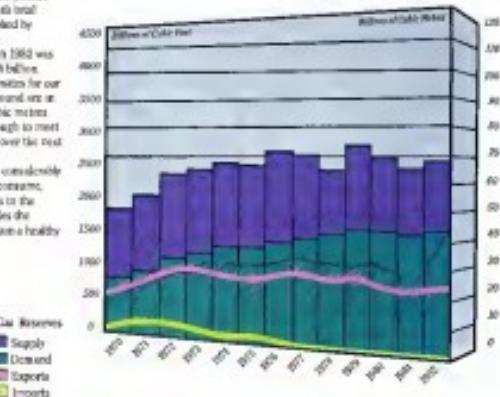


## THE GAS 'BUBBLE'

Natural gas, on the other hand, is plentiful even with an ever-increasing use by Canadians during the past 20 years. About 20% of Canada's total energy needs are now supplied by natural gas.

While the demand in 1982 was 120 million cubic metres (14 billion cubic feet) per day, the estimates for our total gas resources in the ground are at the order of 2.5 trillion cubic metres (82 trillion cubic feet), enough to meet Canadian demand far well over the next 50 years.

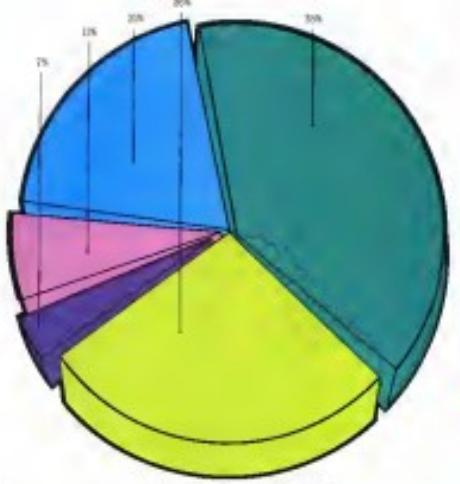
Because we produce considerably more natural gas than we consume, Canada exports natural gas to the United States which provides the necessary revenue to maintain a healthy and viable industry.



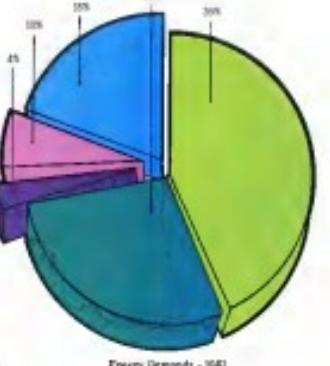
## SUMMARY FORECAST—SUPPLY

Attempts to identify long range energy supply scenarios can be made quickly obsolete because of a change in one or several of the variables that influence the supply side of the oil and gas industry.

A summary of several forecasts supplied by the Petroleum Resources Conservation Foundation indicates that oil and gas will continue to account for about half of Canada's total energy demand at the turn of the century. While oil will decline, natural gas use will increase to the 1990s and then level off.



Projected Energy Demands - Year 2000



Energy Demands - 1981

**90**  
Petroleum Resources  
Conservation Foundation  
305, 309 2nd Avenue S.W.  
Calgary, Alberta T2P 9C5

I AM INTERESTED IN OBTAINING  
MORE INFORMATION ABOUT  
CANADIAN OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY

- Please send me your most recent brochure
- Please put me on your mailing list for subsequent information

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY/TOWN \_\_\_\_\_ PROV \_\_\_\_\_

POSTAL CODE \_\_\_\_\_ D ENGLISH D FRENCH

## COVER

out on his own, launching PRC. Some of the old guard civil rights leadership never forgave him.

But Jackson's talent for the main chance and willingness to gamble were apparently exhibited in Damascus. Before leaving the United States, he assured friends from Syrian officials on three points that he could meet with Goodman, religious leaders and Assad. He also sought a guarantee that Goodman would be freed, but the Syrians balked. Despite charges of grandstanding, Jackson went ahead with the trip. Since almost no one expected him to succeed, at least he stood to win points in some quarters for a humanitarian gesture. And if he did succeed, the bonuses of publicity and prestige would be considerable. But Jackson's boldness was tempered with shrewd caution. He was careful, for example, to consult with state department officials before he departed. He probably believed it plausible the top of Ba'athist questions. (Bragan was equally afraid of offending the Arab League.) In short, neither opposing the regime nor abdicating it. In Syria, Jackson consulted with U.S. Ambassador Robert Paganelli and, during his 20-hour flight home last week, credited Paganelli's role in Goodman's release. And after his initial private meeting with Assad, held in a government villa outside the capital, Jackson was uncharacteristically silent, fearing that Assad might override his demand and release Goodman. Jackson did not want to jeopardize the deal by declaring a premature victory.

Within Jackson's knowing better than most that his triumph is fragile. He has earned respect, but he has now got to convert respect into votes. Even in the matter of his housemate, Jackson had already shifted focus. By week end, he was in Portsmouth, N.H.—Goodman's home town—to campaign on the state's crucial Presidential primary. He has based much of his early campaign on building a so-called snowball coalition of blacks, Hispanics, women, Indians and other minorities, urging that his efforts will broaden—not divide—the party.

Even after Damascus, there are more steps than between. But Jesus Jackson is convinced that territory before his final defeat made all the newspaper. He has made a remarkable career out of expanding expectations and defying convention. He once said: "An open option is like dragon's breath; what it does is to let you know where you're going to go there." Jackson's career has already demonstrated the draft potentialities. However long he lives in 1984, it will be impossible for anyone to avoid being touched by his fire or lightning.

# An extraordinary hostage

The question was the only one that broke loose. Robert O. Goodman's stoically self-contained facade. It came out from the crush of reporters who greeted him on his release in Damascus last Tuesday but from his father, retired air force lieutenant colonel Robert Goodman Sr., who was linked to the Syrian capital by satellite. "Son," crowed the senior Goodman from his home in York, Pa., when they grew up a block apart in Portsmouth, N.H.

Goodman's father, one of the first high-ranking black officers in the U.S. Air Force, kept a similar stiff military upper lip. After valuing strict discipline about Jesus Jackson's mission to Syria, he later strayed into leniency but was not willing to yield, insisting that the black pro-democracy spokesman deserved "all the credit in the world."

**Opposers:** Only Goodman's stoic mother, Marylyn, a bank teller who moved with her two younger sons, Tyson, 34, and Martin, 23, to New York following her separation from her husband four years ago, responded to the switch's boggling mix with the surprise and optimism of a seasoned needs veteran. She quick-clutched a portrait of a patriotic son whose quiet grit could only reanimate Pentagon officials. In repeated interviews she insisted that he had always been "a tough nut," who persisted in playing high school football despite knight build and lack of natural talent. "You couldn't change his mind easily," she said. Indeed, Goodman acquired his love of flying from watching air force rides with his father, but was the time came to opt for a career he chose the navy's academy in Annapolis.

In his senior year in high school, Goodman was honored as the football player who had contributed most to a quiet, consistent way to his team. Last week, as he handled his liberators with modest dignity and courage refused to ignore any further commitment of Jackson's presidential bid, he seemed to deserve that status. The difference was that this time Robert O. Goodman's accolade included all of America.



Goodman and family: a cool political performance

June, television viewers caught a rare, intimate glimpse into an unusual military family that had succeeded in keeping a remarkably restrained vigil throughout its 30-day ordeal in the United States' longest hostage crisis.

**Applause:** The Goodmans' reserve set the tone for the fibrous, bumbling, over-enthusiastic, over-hyped, over-dramatized performances after their release when he first sought to the television cameras wrote, "I'm not a hero." The outcome was a mixed contract to the good guys and heroes that gave the newsmen the stories they wanted. The U.S. hostage held in Tehran through 1980. From the moment that news of Goodman's capture faded over the wire services on Dec. 4 with a poignant photo of Goodman, clearly in tears, holding against his head his wife,

## The push to register black voters

**R**est in Peace Voter Aptivity," read the hand-scribed poster that black parades along Detroit ghetto sidewalks last summer. Unfortunately, the epithet has so far proved deadly accurate. With only 10 offices in the United States, 17 million voting-age blacks remain on the electoral rolls, the voter registration rate in the United States 24 states last June, passed at increasing the black vote by 25 percent, has met with only mixed success. But last week no progress from the black coalition of religious, civil rights and political groups behind the drive hit Sen. Jesse Jackson's interests: public relations may as an unqualified boost for their cause. Said John Maybell, a 46-year-old engineer who has taken time away from his job to volunteer on the campaign in Jacksonville, N.C.: "Jesus' victory in Syria can't hurt us. Maybe it will inspire some people to walk that extra mile to register."

**Perspective:** According to Richard Hatcher, the black mayor of Gary, Ind., Jackson's promise to enfranchise at least two million new black voters by November's election is the most persuasive rationale behind his presidential bid. Said Hatcher: "If he succeeds nothing else, his race will have been worthwhile." John E. Jacob, president of the National Urban League, which opposes Jackson's candidacy, observes that simply having a black candidate has given black vote registration a boost. (In the United States, unlike Canada, a voter need take the initiative to register before he or she is eligible to vote.)

With October poll figures showing that only 65 percent of black men vote Republican, and 10 percent say they approve of Ronald Reagan's performance in office, the president's re-election team is clearly worried about the campaign that has quickly become a crisis. Last May 15 black Republicans gathered behind closed doors at the White House in search of a "probable black 'Superstate' vote" colour. Reagan modified surface stands, about all the massive spending cuts on social programs at a time when black unemployment is estimated at 38 percent—11 points higher than the national average. Indeed, any increase in the black vote going to the Democrats could cost the Republicans dearly in the South, where 53 percent of the nation's black population lives. In the 1980 presidential election Reagan won the state of Alabama—at 51 percent of the black vote.

black voters—by the skin of his teeth of 77,462 ballots. He took Arkansas—with 84,000 unregistered blacks—by only 2,500 votes. Even in New York, where Reagan was handed by 163,400 ballots, the nearly 1-million black registered voters could still have won. If blacks could vote like non-black statists and another three million blacks register and vote for the Democrats, one analyst estimates that blacks could



Black voter drive: 'Jesus's victory may inspire people to walk that extra mile.'

wring the presidential election at least 17 states.

**Rebukation:** It has never been easy to convince blacks to register. But the rash of recent victories for blacks, who now rule 88 cities, has injected new enthusiasm into the drive. In the 1982 congressional elections the recent pattern of increased participation by black voters continued. Although only 41 percent voted, that was a 10-point increase from 1978. Indeed, in most areas part of the registration drive, 200,000 new black voters in 31 states signed up in only four months.

But problems remain. In the South, where the courts have forbidden percentage registrations, many rural blacks are still reluctant to make the long trip

to county courthouses to register. LaMarr Jerry Wilson, director of the voting rights project of the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta, theorizes just how much intimidation.

Ironically, although Jackson—with

an expanded platform about a "rainbow coalition" of blacks, Hispanics and other minorities—has been a prime mover of the voter drive, he may not benefit from it himself. Last month the

# True Taste.



Rich in satisfaction.

Warning: Health and Welfare Caution: Smoking causes serious health hazards and is a major cause of lung cancer and heart disease. © Philip Morris Inc. 1983. King Size Filter "A" 12 mg Nic 10 mg Regular Filter "A" Smg Nic 0.6 mg.

—WILLIAM LOWMEIER in Washington



Ross: the New York parks department still dreams of a children's park

## PEOPLE

**J**ohn Turner is apparently still intent on becoming prime minister eventually. As a result, he will no doubt be flattered by Lester Pearson's assessment of him when he attempted to become Pearson's successor in 1968. Three months after Pierre Trudeau won that leadership race, Pearson wrote in his diary that Turner had "a tendency to react too quickly and emotionally to situations, to be too impulsive and eager."

Follows (below) Turner too eager



Last week the Public Archives ministry made the document, part of a batch of unsorted Pearson papers, available to Toronto Star reporter Bruce West along with some officially released 1968 correspondence. A gentler judgment of Turner appears in the last volume of Pearson's memoirs, *More*, published after his death on the 27, 1972. But, said historian James Milner, coeditor of the memoirs, other Pearson papers made it clear that "Turner seemed to get under Mike Pearson's skin." In 1968, he appeared "to be too impatient to enter the cabinet," Turner, 58 in 1988, is now silver-haired and Mr. Eh's 16-year wait for the job has shown him to be less impetuous than Pearson's appraisal of him—if not less ambitious.

**F**ifteen-year-old actress Megan Follows, one of Canada's most promising artistic exports, has been garnering rave reviews since she began her career five years ago. Her latest project is *Dawson's Creek*, a trial CBS series also starring the former host of *Family Feud*, Martin Mull. "It's a good situation comedy with that very off-the-wall Martin Mull character," said Follows. She says her role as Mull's daughter is that of an "average, up-and-ambitious teenager" but, she admits, "they were not really sure what to do with me at first." Follows, an L.A.-

based native of Toronto, has no such uncertainty: she wants her own film production company. Follows' parents, Diana Greenblatt and Tom Follows, separated four years ago, but they are making a film about the 100th family reunion of Meggs, her brother, Lawrence, and sisters Kristina and Kaitlinette. "We're doing it as our whole situation, showing we can still function as a unit," she said. The proposed title? *So What Follows*.

**S**inger Diana Ross' determined struggle to present a free concert in New York's run-down Central Park last July seems to have been in vain. Ross did not give an expected donation from the concert's proceeds to New York's parks department, which planned to renovate a children's playground and name it in her honor. Paramount Pictures, responsible for the finances of the ill-fated production, said that there is no profit because a second show had to be staged after the first was rained out—even though it was broadcast internationally and on several cable networks. According to parks department spokesman **Adrian Sesipe**, the city paid \$650,000 for security and mopping up, despite the provision of a contract guaranteeing 2.7% per cent of net profits above production costs. But, said Sesipe, contending that Pearson's accounting of expenses was "very suspicious." "We are sort of expecting—hoping—that there will be an offer whether they made a profit or not."

**D**uring a year in which more people

left oil-rich Alberta than settled

there, activity in home

hunting Calgary slowed

down noticeably. But in

the fury of gloom and

despair, Calgary

Major *rappa* Klein was

particularly angered by

an article in the November

issue of *Saturday*

*Night* magazine re-

porting westerners' dis-

illusionment. It was

written by Toronto wo-

mancraftsman

Berry Colleghan, one

of the newcomers

Klein described as "western creeps and

bands" two years ago. "It hardly seems

fair to come to a city, dwell on the signa-

ture and say there is nothing in current

heart," Klein told an assembly of 200 business leaders. Colleghan claimed to understand Klein's position. "He wants to

close the restaurants—and himself—

up," he said. But Klein may be appalled to know that Colleghan also dislikes

thoroughly eastern Ottawa. Said he:

"My vision of hell is to be stranded at

the Ottawa airport." □

(Inset photo credit: Corbis/Bettmann)

Contrary to popular belief,  
we will sell Gibson's Finest to any  
Tom, Dick or Harry.



# Charting the economy's course

By Shona McKay

The recent track record of Canada's economic forecasters has made them seem more like novice weathermen than efficient prognosticators. Not only did they fail to foresee the recent 18-month recession but most of them predicted underestimating the strength of the recovery which began in 1983. The forecasters were determined to do better in 1984, and, although their predictions were again diverse, most look for continued growth and stable interest rates until at least year's end.

With the benefit of hindsight, the experts now agree that 1983 was a period of consolidation for the economy. Last week the three leading universities announced a 2.5-per-cent increase in sales for the year over 1982, the prime interest rate stood at 11 per cent, down from a 1982 high of more than 22 per cent and inflation had declined dramatically, to 8.2 per cent from more than 13 per cent in 1982. The major sour note was an unexpected net rate of 13.1 per cent, which meant that 1983 featured the highest level of joblessness since the 1930s.

Despite their hopes of improving their accuracy, the economic pundits will diverge on their forecasts for 1984. For consumers, that schizophrenia is an encouraging sign. After feeding the variables into their computers, forecasters disagree on the outlook for interest rates, inflation and the growth rates for the economy in the months ahead. Most economists favour a year of steady growth in the five-per-cent range, with stable or declining interest rates through the U.S. presidential election in the fall, when policymakers may temporarily let松懈 inflation and cause interest rates to rise. But other experts predict steadily rising interest rates in the near future, and a scenario also foresees much slower growth as consumer

spending and business investment weaken.

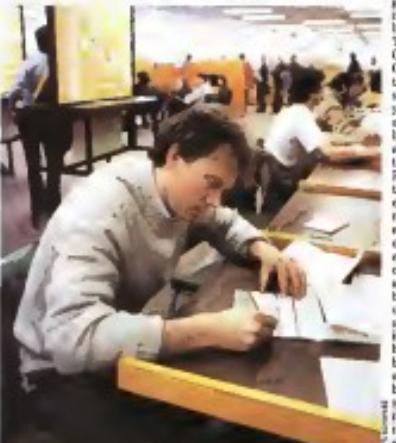
Consumers are being asked for skepticism about the latest predictions. At the end of 1983 most experts predicted that Canada, along with the rest of the world, would pull out of a cyclical downturn. Instead, the world plunged into the deepest of the recovery which began in 1983. The forecasters were determined to do better in 1984, and, although their predictions were again diverse, most look for continued growth and stable interest rates until at least year's end.

other way is Iraq will do to the economy? You only have to raise one aspect to be off? Even so, it is the business of forecasters to adapt with the future. Says Michael McCracken, president of Ottawa-based Informetrics: "There are variations, but you have to ask yourself which ones you think will dominate and go with them."

In terms of oil, most forecasters predict a continuing pattern of growth throughout 1984 after an estimated real growth of 6.5 per cent in 1983. In 1982, one of the more optimistic analysts, Thomas Maxwell of the Conference Board of Canada, predicted that the rate of growth will slow down in the coming year to 2.7 per cent. Most other forecasters are bullish. A group of 27 economists surveyed by the board, as well as the Paris-based Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, has said that they expect Canada's economy to grow by an average of at least 4.5 per cent this year. Maxwell says his prediction is based on containing high unemployment and facilitating spending and investment patterns by both consumers and business. But other economists are convinced by recent surveys that suggest a modest recovery is in place and a potential investment by industry, as well as a belief that consumers will continue to part with their savings dollars.

That bullish view gained credence last week as stock markets in Toronto, New York and other major centres surged toward record high levels. In high New Year optimism, the TSX 300 index rose 33.25 points in the week to close at 2,065.73 and, in explosive action in New York, the Dow Jones industrial average gained 31.41 points to 1,586.84.

Still, the main reason for the split among economists is the outlook for interest rates. Raphael Tré Corriveau, senior analyst with the C.D. Howe Institute in Toronto, "There are



Ottawa employment office: For those with jobs, it will be a better year



Ford assembly line: after a 1983 strike record, forecasters are cautious

two views about the future. One camp is satisfied that the current level of unemployment is not consistent with real recovery and that with higher rates it will be impossible to sustain growth in Canada. The other group believes that growth will proceed with little regard to interest rates within the first year of recovery. Among the pessimists is the Toronto investment firm Milwood Young Weir Ltd., which has predicted that the prime rate will jump from the current 11 per cent to 19 per cent by mid-1985. By contrast, Informetrics foresees that interest rates will either remain stable or decrease in 1984. Says McCracken, "The stability will come from the fact that it is the Bank of Can-

ada's policy to keep rates from going up. As well, as the United States works to recap the massive international debt, owing to them, they are not likely to raise that prospect by increasing interest rates to the point where these economies may default."

The movement of interest rates in Canada will be largely determined by two factors: the situation in the United States and US economists as divided in their predictions as their Canadian counterparts. At issue is whether or not the US government will force rates up to stem an overly rapid growth spurt that might bring on another cycle of inflation. At the same time, the enormous US federal deficit of \$200 billion is an

McCracken (left); Kieran; pessimistic about the troubling unemployment rate



acute concern. There are fears that Washington's borrowing needs will see deficits with loss demand from a revitalized business sector and force rates up. Yet most economists believe that the fact that 1984 is an election year will temper the Reagan administration to maintain a holding pattern on the cost of credit.

The complex factors that will determine this year's interest rates will also affect wages. While there is a consensus in Canada that the Consumer Price Index will stabilize at around five or six per cent, economists worry that inflation may rise as a result of defusing pressures. Many experts believe that Ottawa's six-and-a-half wage restraint program in the past two years helped curb wage demands in the public and private sectors. But it is not clear whether workers, after witnessing an after-tax 50-per-cent rise in corporate profits for 1983, will go along with further restraint. The inflation scenario is complicated even more by the discrepancy between the Canadian and US rates of inflation. Some economists predict that the lower rate of inflation in the United States will bring about a further depreciation of the Canadian dollar. That could result in more inflation as the cost of imports rises.

On the front, economists are particularly united: unemployment will continue to be the bane of the Canadian economy. There is little disagreement that the rate will hover at or near double-digit figures for the remainder of the decade. Says McCracken: "Although the labor force growth is picking up, we might see a drift upward in unemployment during 1984 due to the fact that those people who dropped out of the work force are now trying to get back in." Canada's sorry employment picture has led some economists to question whether or not a change in government made for room. The former Liberal cabinet minister and economist Eric Kierans, "I am totally pessimistic because of the unemployment situation. What is going to pull us out of this and get people back to work?"

There are few answers to the question. Employers, buffeted by the recent recession, are contracting more on reducing their debt and getting their existing houses in order rather than expanding and hiring. Corporate profits have risen to an estimated 8.4 per cent of the GNP—still below the traditional level of 10 per cent. However, with profits expected to increase by 40 per cent this year, there is some optimism that the business community will regain its confidence. As for the 10.7 million Canadians lucky enough to be in the work force, there is general agreement amongst the forecasters that 1984 will be a better year. ☐

# Murdoch raids Warner

By Ian Austen

When it became known last month that Rupert Murdoch, the secretive and controversial Australian media magnate, had become the largest shareholder of United West Communications Inc., by acquiring a seven-per-cent holding, Wall Street was baffled. What had once been seen as a sensible move now seems a ploy. Murdoch made his first clear last week. He revealed that he seeks to acquire as much as 40 per cent of the entertainment company's stock—a deal that could cost him more than \$800 million (U.S.).

to remark, "All of what happens in the next 10 years will be a big mess of hell as everyone sees each other and tries to throw monkey wrenches in the other's plans."

Murdoch is the latest target in a long spree that Murdoch has carried out, mostly in the United States in recent years. The businessman's North American empire—now turned single after his retirement from his father into a \$15-billion corporation—now includes the New York Post, the Village Voice and the Chicago Sun Times, as well as other newspapers and broadcasting outlets.

But Murdoch's positive reputation as

an entrepreneur, and two record companies, have been largely won by turning over creative control of the divisions to others, he has built one of the most successful movie, television and record production houses in the United States. He dropped the former business in 1971, but Warner's holdings now include Mad magazine and a partnership (with America's largest Co.) in a cable TV operation. The bottom virtually fell out of East's empire last year when the entertainment division, headed by Alan Ladd, was sold away when sales dropped to just over the 1980 level of \$2 billion to \$1 billion instead, fell by half. Some 2,000 employees lost their jobs.

Boss's first counter to Murdoch's attack was to call in Siegel, a corporate lawyer. Siegel was involved in the losing side of a long battle for control of Paramount Pictures and he began to be in the film business. Under Boss's plan, Warner would trade 10 per cent of its stock for a 42 per cent holding in Chris-Craft's television subsidiary, RGC Inc. In addition, Chris-Craft would buy another six per cent of Warner's stock, leaving Siegel holding 25 per cent of Warner—a block so large that it would likely frustrate Murdoch's intentions.

Murdoch struck back at midweek in Washington. Lawyers for Murdoch's company filed a petition with the Federal Communications Commission to keep the Chris-Craft-Warner tie-up from being allowed to proceed. The document asserted that the tie-in would break FCC regulations designed to avoid excessive ownership of traditional broadcast and cable operations.

While it is still not clear what action the FCC will take in reviewing the petition, there were signs that Murdoch—at least for now—intends to fight the takeover legally all the way. Only hours after the petition was filed, Murdoch and his advisers met with Boss and Siegel. Details of the meeting were not released, but it is believed that Chris-Craft's chairman made an unsuccessful offer for Murdoch's stake in Warner. If that happened, Murdoch's refusal is all the more remarkable ever at least Thursday's market share price of \$39.36. Murdoch stood to gain \$86 million. Murdoch's apparent rebuff signals that a tough fight between the three dealshakers is inevitable. □



Murdoch: a burgeoning press empire noted for sensational news, splashy headlines, sexy pictures

No matter how strong Murdoch's desire may be to control Warner, the take-over battle promises to be difficult. Although the collapse of the videotape market caused 1983 losses of about \$500 million in Warner's tape division and severely depressed the parent firm's share price, Murdoch has rallied himself against a formidable adversary. His opponent: Warren Chappell Steven J. Ross, a flamboyant tycoon who has a reputation as a tough dealmaker.

Ross has already allied with Herbert Siegel, the chairman and president of the New York-based book-builder-turned-conglomerate, Chris-Craft Industries Inc., and a key player in many scrappy business power plays. The heat was on intense at the end of last week when a pro-Warner source was moved

to remark: "All of what happens in the next 10 years will be a big mess of hell as everyone sees each other and tries to throw monkey wrenches in the other's plans."

Murdoch is the latest target in a

long spree that Murdoch has carried out, mostly in the United States in recent years. The businessman's North American empire—now turned single after his retirement from his father into a \$15-billion corporation—now includes the New York Post, the Village Voice and the Chicago Sun Times, as well as other newspapers and broadcasting outlets.

But Murdoch's positive reputation as



Plant maintenance workers battle a strike: an intruder with political overtones

## Turmoil at an auto plant

For using French automaker Talbot et Cie, the events of last week could not have been worse. For three days its massive plant outside Paris became a battleground as striking and non-striking employees hurled bats, hammers and steel tools at each other across a barricade of reinforced auto bodies. More than 180 people were injured, some seriously, and at least \$1 million in damage was caused to the huge factory which employed 15,000 people. On one day some workers even brandished revolvers—not fire-breathing police saved in.

Last week's fighting led to a decision by Talbot's owner, the Peugeot-Gitron group, to close the facility for an unspecified period. And now the company's future has become even more uncertain. What is certain is that 1,300 planned layoffs at Talbot, that sparked the battle—the striking workers opposed the layoffs, the non-strikers did not—have become even more politically sensitive for President François Mitterrand's Socialist government—an administration already beset by the disappearance of about 30,000 industrial jobs a month and an overall unemployment rate of 8.8 per cent.

Since privately owned Peugeot, France's largest automaker, took over Talbot from Chrysler Corp. five years ago, rumors have circulated that the acquisition's desire was over. Talbot makes midrange cars selling for \$6,000 to \$10,000 which are produced in Britain and Spain, as well as the Paris plant. Late last year Peugeot, reeling from a

a return to work bring to a Communist-backed union that has accepted cutbacks as necessary to keep Talbot alive. Adding to the problem is the fact that most of the employees to be laid off are North African immigrants. In a further bid to restore peace, Socialist Mayor of suggesting new financial incentives to help those native sons.

For the part, Peugeot appeared to be using last week's episode as an excuse to prepare for a strike and permanent liquidation of Talbot. In response to pressure over the company's original plan to cut 2,000 Talbot jobs, management announced in December that it had realigned plans to spend \$475 million to build a new model at the suburban factory. Then, last week, after announcing the indefinite closing of the Talbot plant—the move laid about 25,000 workers without pay—Peugeot indicated that its Talbot shares were being transferred to a new shell company. That would free Peugeot of any financial responsibility if Talbot declared bankruptcy—a process that would take at least four months under French law.

Although Talbot's future looks bleak, the French government appears anxious to maintain auto production in France. The first fire-sale loans from a newly created industrial modernization fund will likely go to both Peugeot and its state-owned competitor, Régie Nationale des Usines Renault. Already the fund has collected \$1.5 billion in tax-free deposits from the public through the country's system of largely unclaimed bank accounts. The automobile manufacturers want cash to equip their plants with robots and other automated machinery. But whatever long-term benefits the fund brings to the industry, they will not assuage the wounds from last week's showdown. —IAN AUSTEN in Toronto

Strength-testing worker: the French government struck a controversial deal



# The high cost of free trade

By Peter C. Newman

**T**he never-ending search for a quick fix that would allow Canadian manufacturers unlimited access to the U.S. market is revering the issue of a U.S.-Canadian trade agreement.

None of the basic arguments for or against such a free trade pact has changed significantly since Canadian voters soundly defeated the idea in the 1981 election, but circumstances are vastly different. It is a topic that has always intrigued businesses in this country. Vice-president (marketing) here to cover the sole grain-bearing prospect of serving more than 200 million cash-happy consumers instead of being restricted to 25 million price-pushing Canadians.

The notion was simplistic enough to have attracted what was laughably called Ronald Reagan's basic trade-advisors who in the original 1986 platform boasted that the maids of Canada would unify this continent from the Coppermine River to the Yenisei Peninsula in one huge economic unit. The theory was that more efficient reallocation of natural and secondary resources would make all of us richer and happier Canadians were expected to jump to the same.

Reagan has since been overtaken by more far-reaching concerns—like Grenada's threat to take over the universe. But a growing number of thoughtful Canadians, in and out of government, remain convinced that dealing away with all barriers to the more than \$100 billion in Canada-U.S. trade is the way to go.

What's new about the current debate is that, without too many people being aware of it, Canadian tariff protection is rapidly approaching zero. At the last Tokyo round of trade negotiations, it was agreed that by 1987 Canada's duties on industrial products will be reduced by 40 per cent, leaving only a 10-per-cent tariff between us and the Americans. "Further moves in this direction," says Prof. Abraham Rotstein, a University of Toronto economist who presented a brief to the Macdonald commission on the terms of behalf of the Canadian side to the Economic Policy, "are facilitated by economic institutions of the United States as the form of greater protection" and gloss over the difficult problems of our bound-giant economy. Calls for free trade advantages as well from the manufacturing com-

munity, along with developing an industrial policy to deal with high unemployment."

To smooth out the transition, Ottawa has devised a sector-by-sector free trade approach, with such items as urban mass transit equipment, textiles and petrochemicals leading the way. The problem with all this, as Rotstein and others have pointed out, is that at the same time as our industries would gradually be gaining access to U.S. customers their manufacturers would be



Reagan's economic illusions

swinging our markets—but battered by the built-in price advantages of longer runs and larger production facilities. (If the many production factors, and costs—surprisingly lower wages and raw materials—allow U.S. manufacturers to implement savings which will enable them to fit full realization a progressively expanding array of economic policies.)

Unlike most free trade negotiators,

the ultimate shape of the U.S.-Canada economic relationship would not be determined by market forces. Because nearly half of our secondary manufacturing is owned by Americans, goods move across the border at internal transfer prices rather than at competitive rates. According to a recent federal government report, "Heavy U.S. ownership in Canadian industry would, through the operation of boardroom prejudices, result in Canadian production being relocated to the United States even in those instances where Canadian production costs were lower." Rotstein says that 20 per cent of our exports to the United States take place between firms in which one partner has at least four per cent of the equity of the other. "It is also in America's interests to expect branch plants in Canada to compete with their U.S. parent companies on their home ground. Indeed, the inverse phenomenon is more likely: free trade will encourage the dismantling of Canadian branch plants, and our market will be served either from the United States or from relatively protected in Southeast Asia."

High-minded pledges supporting free trade don't really mean very much on either side. Just last week Ottawa slapped an extra 1.75-per-cent tariff on U.S. stainless steel following a similar move by Washington last July. During 1983 there were 62 protective bills before Congress that would restrict Canadian exports. When we still suffer from double-digit unemployment, it is much too risky to negotiate a free trade pact that could devastate our manufacturing sector.

In the background is the memory of George Bell's prediction in his book, *The Discipline of Power*, "Sooner or later, commercial experts will bring about free movement of all goods back and forth across our long border, and when that occurs, or even before it does, it will become immediately clear that countries will be compelled to increasingly interlock their economies and free movement of the other vital forms of productive capital, services and labor." Bell will inevitably be a substantial economic integrator which will engender for its full realization a progressively expanding array of economic political devices.

Any such harmonization of our two countries' economic policies is bound to eat deeply at our sovereignty and reduce the already shaky vitality of Canadian institutions as well as from the man-



## SPORTS

# Sorensen triumphs as men's team falters

**I**n an abrupt reversal of fortune, a downcast Jerry Lavigne delivered a post-mortem Saturday on Lang Swierdson, to the Canadian men's downhill skiers following their worst showing of the season. Meanwhile, in Put-in-Bay, Ontario, former Gerry Sorensen, now 30, a giant who was once poised up a giant, was instead poised up a giant, the women's team, in a surprise win. Sorenson's team, R.C.C., had just won her first World Cup downhill race in 23 months, and finally the women had something to celebrate. Lavigne, head coach of the men's downhillers, could only lament his team's first disappointment of the 1983-84 season. Steve Podborski, who had finished as world class seventh in the three races before Christmas, plowed 17th—and that was his team's best result. Todd Brooker, the World Cup downhill leader before Lang, crashed in practice Friday, hurting his wrist, his head and his chance of winning the downhill title Saturday. Brooker watched as Utae Baerle of Switzerland won the race and took over the lead.

The long wait. Swierdson's season perfectly suited Sorensen's superior leg strength and gliding ability. She finished 1.5 seconds ahead of second-place Veronika Vitushko of Austria. "It feels great," said the 30-year-old Swierdson. "After New Year's I doubted that, because that might be my last year, I was just going to ski and not worry about things." Laura Graham's 13th-place finish also was encouraging. It was the first time she placed in the top 10 this season. Graham, 20, the fifth-ranked women's downhillist after her World Cup win at Mont Tremblant, Que., last March, struggled through December's two knee surgeries in the fall.

At the end, Lavigne said, "I don't think this will happen again." Brooker will race Jan. 14 in Whistler, British Columbia, and, like Swierdson, there is a sense of harmony in the team that has not existed in recent years. "We are homogeneous," Podborski said. "Everybody is in a very relaxed, very receptive and very positive mood." The absence of two veterans from the team may have made the difference between this season and last. Both had played several races in the Canadian circuit from World Cup clearly in the pinnacles of men's downhill racing which they now share with the Americans and the Swiss. But both also caused a lot of internal turmoil. The current strong female has made do with Ken Read and John Ritchie not being around than it

[1982] were better than Ken's, so I thought he was looking for reasons why."

The Canadian Ski Association elected not to replace Ritchie who by nature "is the co-ordinating force in these under my roof," said CSA program director Andrew Kastell, "so we don't need the duplication at this time." Instead, the news of Kastell's passing passed to Lavigne, head coach of the men's downhillers. Lavigne, despite his moderate and even belligerent manner, has been working his way up the ski coaching ladder since joining the program in 1978 as race director. His first assignment was as race director of the Canadian national team. He is quiet and diplomatic and clearly uncomfortable in the limelight. "I'm the guy the press likes to see that John [Ritchie] is not here," he said. "But there is a whole network of people doing just as good a job as I am who seldom get mentioned." Steve Ritchie, who maintained a high profile running his own Colby-based company, when Lavigne took the cockpit, he will return to the anonymity of cabinet making.

For now, Lavigne will concentrate on preparing his athletes for the crux of World Cup season and the big Winter Olympics at Sarajevo, Yugoslavia next month. The next two races could quickly restore the men's team's confidence. Podborski has been ranked third at Whistler. And the next stop, Jan. 21, is Whistler. Brooker's victory there last year was the fourth by a Canadian in four years. After declaring, "I'm finished," when he tanggal and took ligaments in one of his knees last March at Aspen, Podborski, the 1982 World Cup downhill champion, returned for what will probably be his final season. "Steve's a bit different this year," said Brooker. "He is starting to enjoy a lot of things again. He got out and played soccer in the fall with us. He never used to do that." Podborski, 26 and in his 11th winter on the national team, added that he was "now I am enjoying their intensity and the desire you can have when you are just beginning and don't know what you are going to do."

The much-needed leadership still may not produce Olympic medals, but at least five Canadian skiers who have up to the men's downhill at Whistler on Feb. 9 have their minds clear to focus on the task at hand. And after Saturday's dramatic win by Sorensen, the women's team also has good reason to look forward to the Olympics.

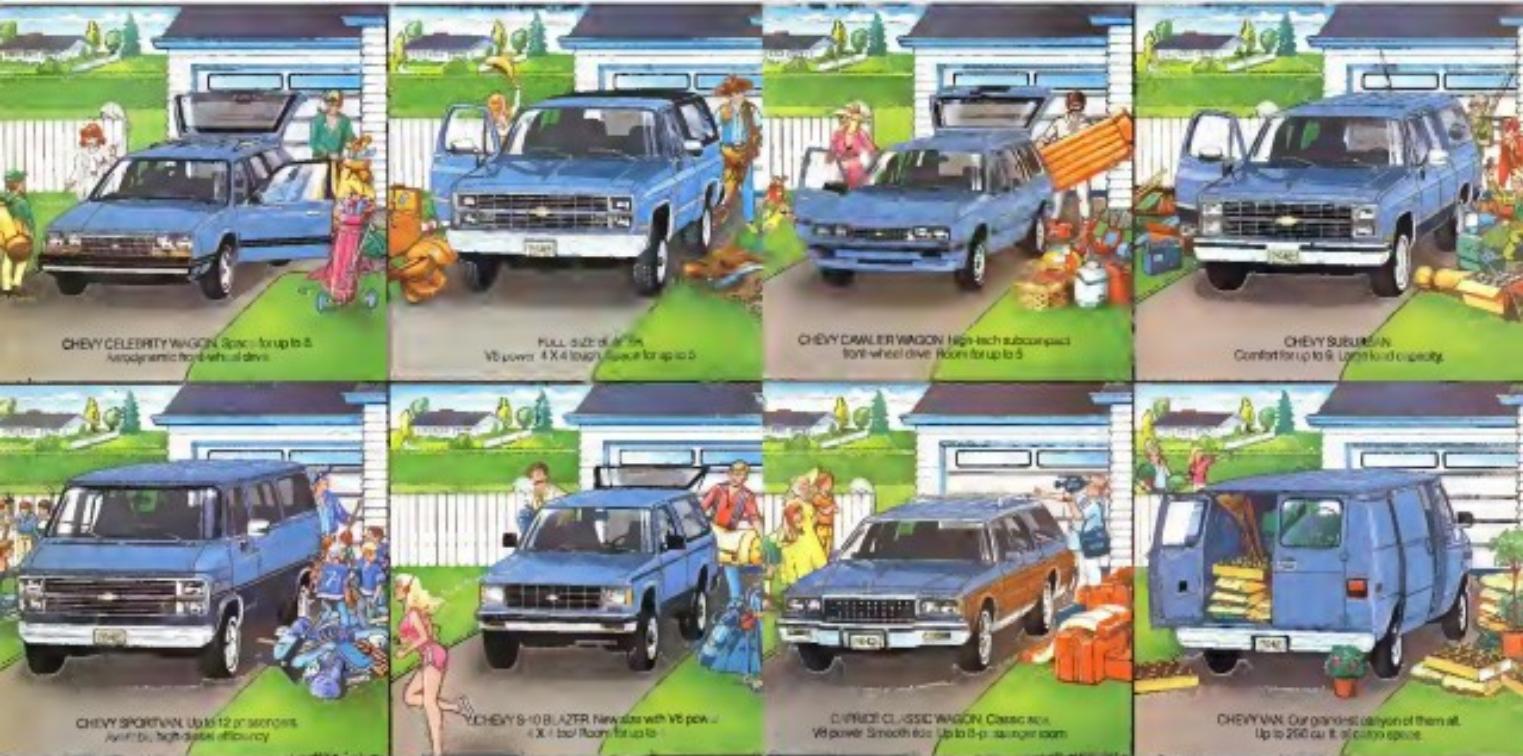
JAN LENNIE in Toronto



Sorensen: first victory in 23 months

Read, the first non-European male to win a World Cup downhill race, is Whistler just over eight years ago, when his former coach started incorporating the elite passes and ignoring the amateur ones. "Ritchie literally created a competitive environment and took on a discipline's rule where it was not always warranted," said Read. "He was his stated position that the top guys were not to be affected in the slightest by what the younger skiers needed." Podborski, the team coach from 1977 to 1983, "I imagine Ken thought I was playing favorites with Steve [Podborski]. Steve's results the year before

# ONLY CHEVY OPENS UP SO MANY WORLDS OF SPACE AT SUCH DOWN-TO-EARTH PRICES.



Who do you turn to for load space, when you've got more load than space?

How do you move up to 12 passengers in comfort in just one vehicle?

Where do you find vehicles to blaze a trail for people and cargo through the roughest terrain?

And where do you find them all at down-to-earth prices? The answer is Chevrolet.

Because, while some manufacturers offer only a few

alternatives, nobody else gives you more choices in cargo- and people-carriers than Chevrolet.

And since nobody knows what your needs are better than you, why not make your choice from the largest selection of vehicles to fill those needs best.

No matter what you've got to move...no matter how many people come along for the ride...nobody opens up to your needs like Chevrolet. Come in for a test drive. We're sure you'll find your space.

**YOU'RE TAKING CHARGE WITH CHEVROLET.**



75 years of leadership  
in automotive technology





Zimmer: "After jail the man comes out brutalized and makes the woman pay."

## LAW

# The cost of getting tough

By Gillian MacKay

**T**he traditional feminist view of a battered woman is that of a victim twice abused—first by her husband and secondly by the police and judiciary who neglect to take her problems seriously. But in recent years, as women's groups have helped to make domestic violence a hot political issue, official attitudes have undergone a radical shift. Across the country, federal and provincial governments now adopt policies and the courts to disrupt traditional性别偏見 practices of treating violence between spouses as a private matter between spouses and to prosecute cases vigorously—even when the victims themselves may not agree. While the controversial new policies have been adopted, they have led to dramatic increases in violence. But last week they touched off a heated public debate when an Ontario provincial court judge sentenced a 32-year-old pregnant woman to three months in jail for refusing to testify against her alleged assailant, Lamont Stansie Punter, head of the federal health and welfare department's National Clearinghouse on Family Violence. "It's an insult. For years she's been accused of doing too little to help, and now it looks like it's doing too much. For the woman it means out the sieve in the end."

Despite its bizarre conclusion, the case began much like any other. Last June Karen Mitchell of Orillia, Ont., gave a written statement to the police accusing her estranged husband, Terry Lee, 22, of assault in two recent cases. According to the police, Mitchell asked them to lay assault charges but before the case came to trial in December, Mitchell asked police to drop the matter, claiming that she had entered into a secret agreement with Lee last week. Mitchell, who is now separated with Lee's other wife, explained that the couple wanted to marry as soon as she obtained a divorce and called the secretary of law last fall "just a truce between the two of us."

In the past, Mitchell's charge of assault would undoubtedly have put a swift end to the proceedings before the case ever reached court. But new policy directives, which Attorney General Roy McMurtry issued in August, keep the wheels of justice grinding. In delivering his judgment, Provincial Court Judge Leanne Montgomery said that the refusal to testify in cases of violence constitutes a "grave attack on law and order in this country," with the result that "offenders could go unpunished." Lee will remain in custody until his case is heard March 30.

The judge's contempt of court ruling followed closely on a similar case last

month in which an Ottawa woman spent five days in jail for refusing to testify against an alleged rapist because she feared retaliation. Montgomery justified his comparatively harsh sentence on the grounds that Mitchell had so much extreme contempt of court in one of the few areas of law in which a judge can exercise full discretion. The severity of Mitchell's sentence, which she plans to appeal, prompted calls from the legal community for guidelines from the Court of Appeal on the use of contempt of court charges. Paul Earl Levy, president of the Canadian Criminal Lawyers Association, "Unfortunately, the public perceives that an alleged victim goes to jail while an alleged assailant goes free, it creates disrespect for the law."

The case has also sparked debate concerning whether the state should intervene in cases of family violence. In similar situations to those in which the relations of battered wives to their husbands, the attorney general of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and Solicitor General Robert Kaplan also issued policy directives in the past year urging police to take the initiative in laying charges and Crown attorneys to prosecute domestic assault cases vigorously. But Toronto criminal lawyer Edward Greenbaum, head of the criminal justice section of the Canadian Bar Association, argues that except in extreme cases spouses should have the right to forgive each other and leave their dispute out of court. Said Greenbaum: "As long as the Crown is satisfied that the person is not withdrawing out of fear of retaliation, the general rule should be that they can." Most advocates of family violence, however, argue that battered wives, who are often too desperate to assert their rights, need help from the state, and that domestic violence is a violation of broader social norms. Fred Ferraro, Justice Department lawyer, Royal Commission on Violence Against Women, says: "If we income-inferior people bearing the brunt of such violence, will it become the norm in society? No one, at least the state must intervene to stop it."

Whether or not the violence can be stopped is central to the issue. Those who support greater state intervention say that even the threat of prosecution is a powerful deterrent to family violence. But that is not always true. Said Lynn Dumenil of Toronto's Interval House, a shelter for battered women: "Ten often the sentences are completely ineffective. After a brief jail term, the man comes out even more brutalized and makes the woman pay." As a result, despite the law's change in emphasis, many battered women may continue to choose silence over biting their day in court.

With Justice Carter in Toronto.

## PRESS

# Newsweek's new editor

**E**ven by Newsweek standards last week's shuffle of top editors was a staggering one. Just 16 months into his tenure, Editor in Chief William Brugge Jr., the 33-year-old Texas-born workaholic, handed in his resignation. Said Brugge: "It was hard for me to finally admit that a job which is so fulfilling and so important was not one that I wanted." He added that he planned to write a novel or a play, possibly based on his experience as a marine in Vietnam. So abrupt was Brugge's departure that his replacement, former executive editor Richard H. Smith, had to be summoned back to the magazine's New York City headquarters from a ski vacation in Vermont. Smith, 32, becomes the sixth editor in chief of the magazine since 1972.

Apart from the timing, Brugge's departure was widely rumored. Before returning to Newsweek, he served as editing managing editor at the editor of *Time*, *Monthly* and *Cahiers* magazines. Katherine Graham, the powerful, ascetic chairman—and dominant stockholder—of the magazine's parent firm, the Washington Post Co., personally recruited Brugge. Her aim was to close the gap between *Time*, the United States' number 1 newsmagazine, with a circulation of 5.5 million, and *Newsweek*, with a circulation of 3.6 million.

But almost from the beginning, Brugge's preference for fast-paced, edited news stories—political news, health and Culture Pack stories, among others—clashed with the hard-nosed bent of older *Newsweek* heads. Encountered by senior editors who were passed over for the top job, hardly helped Brugge. And two cover stories in the same month last year on the nationally broadcast "Hitler diaries" proved even more damaging, surveying *Newsweek* a copy "Dusts of the Month" award from *Harper's* magazine.

Newsweek insiders view Smith's promotion as symbolic of a return to "mainstream" and a renewed stress on serious news. Said one staffer: "Brugge was an experiment that failed. He is a one-off-side chick. He is a total company man who will not rock the boat." If so, he'll replace the notoriously sloppy older will last for longer than his two star-crossed predecessors.

—LENNY GLAZIER in New York.



# where children have no chance to learn...

For many children in the Third World, an education is only a dream. Their families have no money for books, their communities have no schools. Many must work from an early age. It's a problem the entire community shares—and a problem that Foster Parents Plus solves with the community's help. Together, we build schools, dig wells, establish vocational training, medical clinics and more. Our fully integrated programs touch every aspect of Third World life, and bring benefits to child, family and community. Won't you help a child today, a family for tomorrow, and a community for years to come? Please complete the coupon below.

# we build schools.

CALL TOLL FREE ANYTIME 1-(800)-268-7174

International Mail to U.S. & Canada International Mail to U.S. & Canada International Mail to U.S. & Canada

**PLAN** FOSTER PARENTS PLAN OF CANADA  
INTERNATIONAL MAIL TO U.S. & CANADA

I would like to be a Foster Parent and Pay  \$100.00  \$200.00  \$300.00  \$400.00  \$500.00  \$600.00  \$700.00  \$800.00  \$900.00  \$1,000.00  \$1,100.00  \$1,200.00  \$1,300.00  \$1,400.00  \$1,500.00  \$1,600.00  \$1,700.00  \$1,800.00  \$1,900.00  \$2,000.00  \$2,100.00  \$2,200.00  \$2,300.00  \$2,400.00  \$2,500.00  \$2,600.00  \$2,700.00  \$2,800.00  \$2,900.00  \$3,000.00  \$3,100.00  \$3,200.00  \$3,300.00  \$3,400.00  \$3,500.00  \$3,600.00  \$3,700.00  \$3,800.00  \$3,900.00  \$4,000.00  \$4,100.00  \$4,200.00  \$4,300.00  \$4,400.00  \$4,500.00  \$4,600.00  \$4,700.00  \$4,800.00  \$4,900.00  \$5,000.00  \$5,100.00  \$5,200.00  \$5,300.00  \$5,400.00  \$5,500.00  \$5,600.00  \$5,700.00  \$5,800.00  \$5,900.00  \$6,000.00  \$6,100.00  \$6,200.00  \$6,300.00  \$6,400.00  \$6,500.00  \$6,600.00  \$6,700.00  \$6,800.00  \$6,900.00  \$7,000.00  \$7,100.00  \$7,200.00  \$7,300.00  \$7,400.00  \$7,500.00  \$7,600.00  \$7,700.00  \$7,800.00  \$7,900.00  \$8,000.00  \$8,100.00  \$8,200.00  \$8,300.00  \$8,400.00  \$8,500.00  \$8,600.00  \$8,700.00  \$8,800.00  \$8,900.00  \$9,000.00  \$9,100.00  \$9,200.00  \$9,300.00  \$9,400.00  \$9,500.00  \$9,600.00  \$9,700.00  \$9,800.00  \$9,900.00  \$10,000.00  \$10,100.00  \$10,200.00  \$10,300.00  \$10,400.00  \$10,500.00  \$10,600.00  \$10,700.00  \$10,800.00  \$10,900.00  \$11,000.00  \$11,100.00  \$11,200.00  \$11,300.00  \$11,400.00  \$11,500.00  \$11,600.00  \$11,700.00  \$11,800.00  \$11,900.00  \$12,000.00  \$12,100.00  \$12,200.00  \$12,300.00  \$12,400.00  \$12,500.00  \$12,600.00  \$12,700.00  \$12,800.00  \$12,900.00  \$13,000.00  \$13,100.00  \$13,200.00  \$13,300.00  \$13,400.00  \$13,500.00  \$13,600.00  \$13,700.00  \$13,800.00  \$13,900.00  \$14,000.00  \$14,100.00  \$14,200.00  \$14,300.00  \$14,400.00  \$14,500.00  \$14,600.00  \$14,700.00  \$14,800.00  \$14,900.00  \$15,000.00  \$15,100.00  \$15,200.00  \$15,300.00  \$15,400.00  \$15,500.00  \$15,600.00  \$15,700.00  \$15,800.00  \$15,900.00  \$16,000.00  \$16,100.00  \$16,200.00  \$16,300.00  \$16,400.00  \$16,500.00  \$16,600.00  \$16,700.00  \$16,800.00  \$16,900.00  \$17,000.00  \$17,100.00  \$17,200.00  \$17,300.00  \$17,400.00  \$17,500.00  \$17,600.00  \$17,700.00  \$17,800.00  \$17,900.00  \$18,000.00  \$18,100.00  \$18,200.00  \$18,300.00  \$18,400.00  \$18,500.00  \$18,600.00  \$18,700.00  \$18,800.00  \$18,900.00  \$19,000.00  \$19,100.00  \$19,200.00  \$19,300.00  \$19,400.00  \$19,500.00  \$19,600.00  \$19,700.00  \$19,800.00  \$19,900.00  \$20,000.00  \$20,100.00  \$20,200.00  \$20,300.00  \$20,400.00  \$20,500.00  \$20,600.00  \$20,700.00  \$20,800.00  \$20,900.00  \$21,000.00  \$21,100.00  \$21,200.00  \$21,300.00  \$21,400.00  \$21,500.00  \$21,600.00  \$21,700.00  \$21,800.00  \$21,900.00  \$22,000.00  \$22,100.00  \$22,200.00  \$22,300.00  \$22,400.00  \$22,500.00  \$22,600.00  \$22,700.00  \$22,800.00  \$22,900.00  \$23,000.00  \$23,100.00  \$23,200.00  \$23,300.00  \$23,400.00  \$23,500.00  \$23,600.00  \$23,700.00  \$23,800.00  \$23,900.00  \$24,000.00  \$24,100.00  \$24,200.00  \$24,300.00  \$24,400.00  \$24,500.00  \$24,600.00  \$24,700.00  \$24,800.00  \$24,900.00  \$25,000.00  \$25,100.00  \$25,200.00  \$25,300.00  \$25,400.00  \$25,500.00  \$25,600.00  \$25,700.00  \$25,800.00  \$25,900.00  \$26,000.00  \$26,100.00  \$26,200.00  \$26,300.00  \$26,400.00  \$26,500.00  \$26,600.00  \$26,700.00  \$26,800.00  \$26,900.00  \$27,000.00  \$27,100.00  \$27,200.00  \$27,300.00  \$27,400.00  \$27,500.00  \$27,600.00  \$27,700.00  \$27,800.00  \$27,900.00  \$28,000.00  \$28,100.00  \$28,200.00  \$28,300.00  \$28,400.00  \$28,500.00  \$28,600.00  \$28,700.00  \$28,800.00  \$28,900.00  \$29,000.00  \$29,100.00  \$29,200.00  \$29,300.00  \$29,400.00  \$29,500.00  \$29,600.00  \$29,700.00  \$29,800.00  \$29,900.00  \$30,000.00  \$30,100.00  \$30,200.00  \$30,300.00  \$30,400.00  \$30,500.00  \$30,600.00  \$30,700.00  \$30,800.00  \$30,900.00  \$31,000.00  \$31,100.00  \$31,200.00  \$31,300.00  \$31,400.00  \$31,500.00  \$31,600.00  \$31,700.00  \$31,800.00  \$31,900.00  \$32,000.00  \$32,100.00  \$32,200.00  \$32,300.00  \$32,400.00  \$32,500.00  \$32,600.00  \$32,700.00  \$32,800.00  \$32,900.00  \$33,000.00  \$33,100.00  \$33,200.00  \$33,300.00  \$33,400.00  \$33,500.00  \$33,600.00  \$33,700.00  \$33,800.00  \$33,900.00  \$34,000.00  \$34,100.00  \$34,200.00  \$34,300.00  \$34,400.00  \$34,500.00  \$34,600.00  \$34,700.00  \$34,800.00  \$34,900.00  \$35,000.00  \$35,100.00  \$35,200.00  \$35,300.00  \$35,400.00  \$35,500.00  \$35,600.00  \$35,700.00  \$35,800.00  \$35,900.00  \$36,000.00  \$36,100.00  \$36,200.00  \$36,300.00  \$36,400.00  \$36,500.00  \$36,600.00  \$36,700.00  \$36,800.00  \$36,900.00  \$37,000.00  \$37,100.00  \$37,200.00  \$37,300.00  \$37,400.00  \$37,500.00  \$37,600.00  \$37,700.00  \$37,800.00  \$37,900.00  \$38,000.00  \$38,100.00  \$38,200.00  \$38,300.00  \$38,400.00  \$38,500.00  \$38,600.00  \$38,700.00  \$38,800.00  \$38,900.00  \$39,000.00  \$39,100.00  \$39,200.00  \$39,300.00  \$39,400.00  \$39,500.00  \$39,600.00  \$39,700.00  \$39,800.00  \$39,900.00  \$40,000.00  \$40,100.00  \$40,200.00  \$40,300.00  \$40,400.00  \$40,500.00  \$40,600.00  \$40,700.00  \$40,800.00  \$40,900.00  \$41,000.00  \$41,100.00  \$41,200.00  \$41,300.00  \$41,400.00  \$41,500.00  \$41,600.00  \$41,700.00  \$41,800.00  \$41,900.00  \$42,000.00  \$42,100.00  \$42,200.00  \$42,300.00  \$42,400.00  \$42,500.00  \$42,600.00  \$42,700.00  \$42,800.00  \$42,900.00  \$43,000.00  \$43,100.00  \$43,200.00  \$43,300.00  \$43,400.00  \$43,500.00  \$43,600.00  \$43,700.00  \$43,800.00  \$43,900.00  \$44,000.00  \$44,100.00  \$44,200.00  \$44,300.00  \$44,400.00  \$44,500.00  \$44,600.00  \$44,700.00  \$44,800.00  \$44,900.00  \$45,000.00  \$45,100.00  \$45,200.00  \$45,300.00  \$45,400.00  \$45,500.00  \$45,600.00  \$45,700.00  \$45,800.00  \$45,900.00  \$46,000.00  \$46,100.00  \$46,200.00  \$46,300.00  \$46,400.00  \$46,500.00  \$46,600.00  \$46,700.00  \$46,800.00  \$46,900.00  \$47,000.00  \$47,100.00  \$47,200.00  \$47,300.00  \$47,400.00  \$47,500.00  \$47,600.00  \$47,700.00  \$47,800.00  \$47,900.00  \$48,000.00  \$48,100.00  \$48,200.00  \$48,300.00  \$48,400.00  \$48,500.00  \$48,600.00  \$48,700.00  \$48,800.00  \$48,900.00  \$49,000.00  \$49,100.00  \$49,200.00  \$49,300.00  \$49,400.00  \$49,500.00  \$49,600.00  \$49,700.00  \$49,800.00  \$49,900.00  \$50,000.00  \$50,100.00  \$50,200.00  \$50,300.00  \$50,400.00  \$50,500.00  \$50,600.00  \$50,700.00  \$50,800.00  \$50,900.00  \$51,000.00  \$51,100.00  \$51,200.00  \$51,300.00  \$51,400.00  \$51,500.00  \$51,600.00  \$51,700.00  \$51,800.00  \$51,900.00  \$52,000.00  \$52,100.00  \$52,200.00  \$52,300.00  \$52,400.00  \$52,500.00  \$52,600.00  \$52,700.00  \$52,800.00  \$52,900.00  \$53,000.00  \$53,100.00  \$53,200.00  \$53,300.00  \$53,400.00  \$53,500.00  \$53,600.00  \$53,700.00  \$53,800.00  \$53,900.00  \$54,000.00  \$54,100.00  \$54,200.00  \$54,300.00  \$54,400.00  \$54,500.00  \$54,600.00  \$54,700.00  \$54,800.00  \$54,900.00  \$55,000.00  \$55,100.00  \$55,200.00  \$55,300.00  \$55,400.00  \$55,500.00  \$55,600.00  \$55,700.00  \$55,800.00  \$55,900.00  \$56,000.00  \$56,100.00  \$56,200.00  \$56,300.00  \$56,400.00  \$56,500.00  \$56,600.00  \$56,700.00  \$56,800.00  \$56,900.00  \$57,000.00  \$57,100.00  \$57,200.00  \$57,300.00  \$57,400.00  \$57,500.00  \$57,600.00  \$57,700.00  \$57,800.00  \$57,900.00  \$58,000.00  \$58,100.00  \$58,200.00  \$58,300.00  \$58,400.00  \$58,500.00  \$58,600.00  \$58,700.00  \$58,800.00  \$58,900.00  \$59,000.00  \$59,100.00  \$59,200.00  \$59,300.00  \$59,400.00  \$59,500.00  \$59,600.00  \$59,700.00  \$59,800.00  \$59,900.00  \$60,000.00  \$60,100.00  \$60,200.00  \$60,300.0

# A disunited front in Nova Scotia

By Michael Chaytor

**N**ova Scotia's 30,000-strong black community, centred mainly in Halifax County, is Canada's largest concentration of native-born black citizens. As descendants of slaves, freedmen, and Loyalists, blacks have traditionally lived in the shadows of the province's history. But in the past few months black Nova Scotians have become embroiled in an embarrassing controversy that threatens to undermine their hard-won political and social identity. It also endangers the one institution, social and political organization that has survived from the 200 years since the Black United Front (BUF), formed in 1980 to clear the atmosphere of racism and violence that existed between whites and blacks in the region. Last month, in a dispute involving the alleged misuse of government grant money, the BUF lost all of its provincial funding and most of its credibility. And since that time there has been a growing desire from the black community to replace the organization's embattled director, Maureen Basford, 32. Said one former BUF worker: "It has taken us six generalists to put this far. If the BUF goes under, who knows how long it will take to make up the lost ground?"

The controversy heated up after a provincial audit of the BUF's finances reported on 13 "areas of concern" which "at worst constitute ... a violation of our funding agreement with the BUF and an abuse of public funds." According to a cogent report written by John A. MacKenzie, deputy social services minister, Basford had rented a car with BUF funds. The audit also showed that Basford had used \$960 of BUF funds to pay parking tickets and \$3,000 more to pay the insurance on his own private vehicle, a 1988 Toyota. Auditors found that BUF salary cheques were improperly signed, some at meetings with inadequately recorded, and \$9,000 in self-income taxes had not been paid. In response, provincial Social Services Minister Edmund Morris announced next year's cuts grants to the BUF and its provincial office in Truro was \$60,000.

As financial difficulties mounted—the only person the car can file complaints against Basford. In a sun-dappled office high above Halifax harbour, Basford seemed rattled from the intense. Is a MacKenzie's interview last week he dismissed the controversy as a combination

nation of unfair press coverage and "irresponsible" charges from embittered former employees. He said that he had rented the car for his staff and that using BUF funds for his own insurance was an honest mistake which he would rectify by paying back the \$3,000. He argued that the provincial ombudsman in the audit was simply incompetent overnight. Said Basford, "They have pointed out some problem areas,

organization. Basford became director of the BUF in 1983 and takes pride for lobbying provincial and municipal governments for social, economic and educational improvements for the community. Historically, the black unemployment rate in Nova Scotia is twice the rate of white workers in the province. But during Basford's 10 years at the BUF more than 300 employees left in frustration. Some complained that Basford repeatedly handicapped council members, bypassed electrical powerplants, and used other discriminatory administrative methods of management. When Nova Scotia's New Democratic Party leader, Allyn McDonald, died, and is a BUF figure notorious for his self-corrupting by cynical patronage to serve partisan interests," said not be a proper name for the black community, she received more than 30 supportive letters and phone calls from Black Nova Scotians. The single critical response was from a member of the BUF's board.

After a former BUF worker first raised allegations of misuse of funds last June, criticisms of the BUF mounted quickly in the black community. Six former workers formed the Halifax Committee for a Responsible Black United Front in September. It quickly found support from the North Preston Rate Payers Association, representing an area near Halifax which is one of the largest black communities in the province, and from religious leaders and other community figures. They called for a public inquiry into the BUF, the firing of Basford and the formation of an organization to take the group's place. Both Basford and the Halifax committee said that they will work with Morris to seek government funding. For his part, the minister has left the door open to provide a public review for an "agency that will effectively and responsibly address the social development needs of black citizens of Nova Scotia."

For community members outside of the BUF, the controversy is unsettling. Brad Lee Donald Sims, a prominent figure in the large black population in Preston, says: "I think there is a definite need that the BUF be restructured, with new people on council. But I hope these hard times do not stagnate the whole black community. Quite often that happens—something goes over, and the whole race is off." Still, until community leaders meet with Social Services Minister Morris later this month, the voice of Nova Scotia's blacks will be significantly diminished. □

**Basford:** Simply innocent averages

and we will see that they are attended to. It is an example to us."

Basford was born Art Chess in Kentville, N.S., and changed his name when he adopted the Islamic faith four years ago.

The foundations for the BUF were laid in the racially charged year of 1968 after the provincial government, in a controversial move, bulldozed the black slums called Africville in Halifax, and Black Panther activists from the United States visited the province and urged black leaders to form a political



organization. Basford became director of the BUF in 1983 and takes pride for lobbying provincial and municipal governments for social, economic and educational improvements for the community. Historically, the black unemployment rate in Nova Scotia is twice the rate of white workers in the province. But during Basford's 10 years at the BUF more than 300 employees left in frustration. Some complained that Basford repeatedly handicapped council members, bypassed electrical powerplants, and used other discriminatory administrative methods of management. When Nova Scotia's New Democratic Party leader, Allyn McDonald, died, and is a BUF figure notorious for his self-corrupting by cynical patronage to serve partisan interests," said not be a proper name for the black community, she received more than 30 supportive letters and phone calls from Black Nova Scotians. The single critical response was from a member of the BUF's board.

After a former BUF worker first raised allegations of misuse of funds last June, criticisms of the BUF mounted quickly in the black community. Six former workers formed the Halifax Committee for a Responsible Black United Front in September. It quickly found support from the North Preston Rate Payers Association, representing an area near Halifax which is one of the largest black communities in the province, and from religious leaders and other community figures. They called for a public inquiry into the BUF, the firing of Basford and the formation of an organization to take the group's place. Both Basford and the Halifax committee said that they will work with Morris to seek government funding. For his part, the minister has left the door open to provide a public review for an "agency that will effectively and responsibly address the social development needs of black citizens of Nova Scotia."

For community members outside of the BUF, the controversy is unsettling. Brad Lee Donald Sims, a prominent figure in the large black population in Preston, says: "I think there is a definite need that the BUF be restructured, with new people on council. But I hope these hard times do not stagnate the whole black community. Quite often that happens—something goes over, and the whole race is off." Still, until community leaders meet with Social Services Minister Morris later this month, the voice of Nova Scotia's blacks will be significantly diminished. □



**Valley and Steinberg:** a brain abnormality that has nothing to do with intelligence

## MEDICINE

# Insights into dyslexia

By Patricia Hickey

**W**hen Brian Valley moved to Toronto from St. John five years ago, at the age of 22, he was, unfortunately, on his way while riding the subway system. He crossed the platform and tried to remember their colors. The now-30-year-old Valley suffers from dyslexia, a poorly understood reading and language disability that left him unable to remember more than 30 simple words he spoke in his native Nova Scotia. After four years of intensive remedial classes, the 30-year-old grandfather can read and express himself clearly. Until recently, doctors believed that dyslexia was a psychological disorder. But now educators and experts on brain function are beginning to realize that the estimated 254,000 North Americans who have experienced difficulty reading and coping with language are likely suffering from a brain abnormality that has nothing to do with intelligence.

Many researchers now believe that the abnormality is innate and perhaps even genetically influenced. And a growing body of research research involving analysis of brain-wave activity in dyslexics or brain tissue from dyslexics who have died has bolstered the recent theories. The research has detected functional and structural abnormalities in dyslexic brains.

Perhaps the most exciting work is be-

ing conducted in Boston. There scientists have examined the preserved brains of two dyslexics who died and are currently studying another four brains from deceased dyslexics. Their work began in 1978 when Dr. Albert Galaburda, a neurologist at Beth Israel Hospital, and Dr. Thomas Kinsbourne, a neurophysiologist at Boston City Hospital, examined more than 1,000 slices of the brain of a 20-month-old dyslexic killed in a soccer accident.

As reported in the U.S. *Annals of Neurology* in 1979, they found differences in the cell and cellular structure of the outer layer of the left hemisphere of the brain, the side that controls language. The two scientists concluded that the abnormalities occurred no later than the first 11 to 20 weeks of fetal life, a time when that part of the brain develops. Complete analysis of the second brain from a dyslexic and preliminary studies on the four others seem to corroborate the initial findings. Galaburda told *Maclean's*: "He commented that many more brain autopsies will have to be done before scientists can conclusively say the dyslexic brain is different. But he added: "Now we have a new way of looking at the problem."

Galaburda and Beth Israel neurologist Dr. Norman Geschwind are now conducting experiments on animals to determine whether the male hormone testosterone might be implicated in the

brain abnormality, a theory based on the fact that males suffering from dyslexia outnumber females by about 4:1.

Meanwhile, other researchers have detected abnormalities in the brain function of dyslexic children using electroencephalographs (EEGs). Developed to measure brain activity, brain-wave technology. Dr. Frank Duffy of Boston's Children's Hospital, for one, concluded an EEG with a computer to obtain color pictures of the activity in dyslexics' brains as they performed various tasks involving language. In the *Annals of Neurology* in 1986 he reported significant differences between the brain patterns of dyslexics and normal children.

Experts say the new research is helping to put an end to the frustration and low self-esteem that dyslexics traditionally experienced when parents and teachers assured them of being stupid, lazy or both. In fact, dyslexics are a varied group. They can suffer an array of difficulties in synthesizing language. Many cannot translate written words into sounds, or vice-versa. Some dyslexics cannot read or write without transposing letters. Many are poor spellers and write a barely legible hand, even when they are gifted artists. In order to improve, dyslexics must spend many hours performing painstaking oral and written drills, sometimes associating words or sounds with colors. Commented Mary Louise Rosenberg, principal of Toronto's Remedial Reading Center: "Dyslexics feel that they are terribly inadequate. I think that they need to know that their brains can learn in a way other people can't." The new research may help the dyslexic feel better about themselves. "However," Dr. Jean Gifford, a dyslexic who could not read until she was 20 but is now a medical resident at St. Paul's Hospital in Vancouver, warns that many people who learn that dyslexia is genetically based may become even more pessimistic. Said Gifford: "That just may reinforce their view that dyslexics are almost mentally retarded."

Still, researchers attempting to decipher the organic causes of dyslexia say they are far from a breakthrough. But even if they don't unravel its causes, they say that would be necessarily mean medical science could safely prevent dyslexia. Besides, Galaburda, for one, and the anecdotal evidence suggests that dyslexics have greater conversational skills in such areas as athletics and the arts. But he concluded, "Early intervention and educational therapy can produce tremendous results." □



**Canada's boom babies  
of the fifties have become  
the young adults of the eighties.**

## **They're changing the way we live.**

Between 1952 and 1965, Canada experienced an incredible baby boom. Today, those boom babies have grown up. And now, there are nearly 7 million Canadians between the ages of 18 and 35. That's almost 2 million more than normal birth rates might have produced.

This population bubble is changing our society. It's being reflected in our labour force, in accommodation patterns and in contemporary social standards. But also in a growing demand for goods and services, information and entertainment.

Our changing society is being reflected at the Commerce. We're adjusting to better suit the needs of today's young adults. For example, the average age of many Commerce loan officers is now between 25 and 30.

We're active in helping young adults acquire homes. During the recent high interest rate period, we processed a variable rate mortgage.

We're also bringing new technologies on stream, such as automated teller machines, to provide the service flexibility young adults demand.

For many years, the Commerce has been a bank young Canadian adults have turned to for financial help and guidance. For today's young people that remains something they can count on.

**In a changing world, you  
can count on the Commerce.**



CANADIAN IMPERIAL  
BANK OF COMMERCE



## "Key Tags For Kids"



For  
Jennifer  
Diane and  
Mimic



For  
Tall  
and  
Christopher



For  
Amy

## War Amps Key Tags

have been a tradition in Canada for 35 years. Your donations now help children impacted in our Child Amputee Program, and our PLAY-SAFE Child Safety Program, and many other programs for all amputees.

### Amputees helping amputees

Web: [www.waramps.org](http://www.waramps.org)  
Main Toronto location: 1161 9th Street  
Area Codes: 416-695-1000, 1-800-289-0022;  
All other codes: 1-800-344-4917



For more information, telephone:  
1-800-344-4917

Residence & Return  
For Amputees of Canada  
Key Tag Service 1st Marine Street  
Toronto Ontario M5B 1A9

## CONSUMERISM

# A baby-carrying sling



The Lemaries with Anna-Maria and Jakob in SuperSling: common sense

James Lemarie, 26, was having

garbage for a living as a struggling student of industrial arts at the University of New Brunswick in Fredericton a year ago. "I was staying in the dump," he found a pair of discarded leather straps. Lemarie cut them into strips to make a child carrier for his wife, Sandra, who had been complaining about having to hold the couple's seven-month-old daughter, Anna-Maria, while doing chores. It was an inspired idea. Since then the Lemaries have turned their invention into a business employing 13 people, and orders from buyers now include such unusual retailers as Eaton's and Britain's Selfridges. "Because of our success, we are now able to put food on our table."

The \$30 carrier's simplicity and its comfortable design appeal to many parents. Unlike other carriers, which hold a baby against a parent's chest or back, the Lemaries' SuperSling holds the child against a hip. Selfridges' Linda Lomax, director of the national office of La Leche League, a support group for breast-feeding mothers, "Most mothers hold their babies on their hips naturally." The design consists of four straps and a shoulder pad, all made of leather. Two of the straps form the adjustable shoulder harness, another fits under the baby's bottom, and the fourth wraps around the back. The carrier can hold a child as heavy as 30 lb.

After making the first model for his wife, Lemarie quickly sold several hundred carriers locally. Then, last fall, he made a sales trip to Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal and returned with orders for 1,000 more. The Lemaries' company, Kidder Peplow Inc., had sales of more than \$600,000 wholesale by Christmas. The biggest sale was a commitment from Eaton's to sell SuperSling in 27 stores across the country. Said Eaton's buyer David Kerr of Toronto: "I have seen a lot of carriers but I am impressed with this one because it is so comfortable for parents." Both the Women's Wear, a service organization, and La Leche League are promoting the carrier nationally.

The Lemaries now expect to sell 20,000 carriers by next June. But their factory near Fredericton is still a down-home operation. The staff, all from Lemarie's home town, "are all country people, and we get along beautifully." Typically, when the company embarked on a cross-Canada promotional tour late last month, the Lemaries took their two children, Anna-Maria, now 10 months, and Jakob, three months. And now Lemarie has more work problems, including a contract for children's and fine wooden toys. A former director of Second World War hero Tom Sopwith, creator of the seaplane biplane, Lemarie said,

"I never stop thinking."

—DAVID POLSTER in Fredericton



ahhh...NASSAU & PARADISE ISLAND. What would you say to loads of history, tradition and Old World charm? To an island so heavenly it's called Paradise, where the luxury hotels, casino and nightlife make it one of the



most exciting resorts on earth! ahhh...that's better.

ahhh...FAMILY ISLANDS. What would you say to no TV, newspapers, shoes or worries? To a style of living that's un-

complicated, un hurried and a little old fashioned? To people who treat you like family instead of like a tourist? ahhh...that's better.

ahhh...BAHAMAS. Different from other islands. Different from each other. If you could be there right now, we know what you'd say. See your travel agent. The sooner, the better.



It's Better in The  
**BAHAMAS**

# The sooner; the better:



**ahhh...that's better.**



**Rick Somerville**

RICK SOMERVILLE, TRAVEL CONSULTANT,  
THORPACIFIC MARKET PLACE, TORONTO, ONTARIO

Did you know that P. Lawson Travel Consultants go all over the world checking out holiday vacations? It tires them out—but it means that when you come to book a holiday through us you'll know that we really understand what we're talking about.

### We've been there

Every place we recommend has been visited or checked out by one of our Travel Consultants. So we've built up a fund of destination information that's available to all our Consultants country wide. And it's information that's much more detailed than you'll find elsewhere.

### What's your perfect holiday?

When you come to visit us, we go into detail about you too. A Consultant will take the time to find out about you, what you like to do, how you like to enjoy yourself. You can even fill out a "Holiday Profile" which will help you determine just what you want in a holiday—and we'll get closer to it than any other company can.

### Tell us how you liked it

When you return, we'll be in touch with you. You can tell us how you enjoyed yourself and if everything went well. That way we can make our recommendations even more precise the next time you visit with us. Remember, your holiday is as important to us as it is to you. That's why we tire ourselves out. So you can relax.

**P. LAWSON TRAVEL**

1-800-261-4444

**We've been there.**



# We tire ourselves out so you can take it easy.

## TELEVISION

### Comic visions of murder and success

By Bill MacVicar

A short, slight psychiatrist sipping coffee sits in a bar suddenly runs a mile and picks a brawl with a hockey player twice his size. The brawling pro throws a punch in self-defense, and the Casper Milquetoast-tipped Wild Man of Borneo falls to the floor, dead. That quick, unlikely drama opens the 30-episode season debut, on Jan. 16, of the hit CBS series *String Thing*. Within a few brief moments the viewer sees an acidic Toronto braggart with as many British quirks as Ian Holm or Marmalade. The people who solve these puzzles are an unlikely assortment of amateurs and professionals whose bumbling plagues often open the series. With eight new episodes about to go on the air, *String Thing* is the CW's most critically acclaimed current dramatic series and is also the network's biggest money-maker, with almost \$1 million in sales.

The appeal for viewers in Canada and 16 other countries is its irreverence and individuality of what is, along with *SCITT*, one of the finest ensemble acting teams ever assembled for Canadian television. Heading the cast is Lucas Del Grande, playing Louis Ozerre, an amateurish police-supervisor reporter for the Toronto Gazette who is afflicted with second sight, an welcome quirky trait, making Del Grande's on-air performances like the model of a zany act. Companionship comes in his estranged spouse, Marge (Marta Gibbons, Del Grande's wife), a Plain Jane tormented by the voices that besiege her husband and somewhat jealous of the career-girl charms of the journalist's cohort, Crown Attorney Heather Reiners (Janet-Laine Green). With the support of recurring characters in 90-plus roles, the principals sustain hour after hour of an original hybrid of comedy, mystery and the occult.

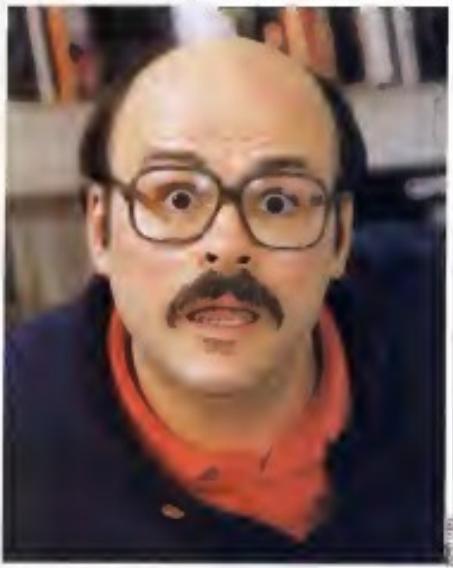
Now that the CBC has completed its audes, and at least eight more are slated for production in 1984, *String Thing* has gained attention outside Canada as an attractive purchase for syndication. Almost 30 Public Broadcasting System (PBS) affiliates have bought the show, and WNET in New York City began to telecast it in the fall of 1983. PBS audiences tend to be fiercely loyal fans while a position on the network's schedule is not quite as valuable as a rating in the A.C. Nielsen Top 10, it is a guarantee of continuing and disseminating interest. Considering Area Meets (Ar-

chie's Place) happened to see an episode on WNET one Sunday evening and wrote a letter to Del Grande: "Appreciate the show for its wonderful acting, direction and writing."

Most of the other 10 stations will be airing *String Thing* later this month. Said Marion Lear Scoville, who is in charge of acquisitions for WNET and who saw the premiere episode at a programming convention in Las Vegas: "I thought it was fresh and funny—everything that programming of that kind should be." Left Las Vegas muttering, "I want that." But for some reason the CBC was not ready to sell it, so periodically I would bugger them, say 'Yes, what's happening?' Finally I got it and I think it's terrible; I had been waiting a long time."

Del Grande's commanding yet eccentric hybrid of comedy, mystery and the occult

Although the small houses are fire-eaten and in *String Thing* not a mere after-the-dinner toast, and Canadian citizens are not necessarily the most discerning of critics, most of the series' frame of reference should be familiar to American viewers. At the same time, English-speaking audiences in Britain, Ireland (where, after *Coronation Street*, it is the most popular show), Australia, South Africa and such Caribbean islands as Jamaica and Barbados may view *String Thing*'s peculiarities and its passing fads in North American culture. And because the show is dubbed into a globe-girding babel of languages, many countercultures will inevitably go crazy. Among the 16 foreign countries that have bought *String Thing*, with



Ireland and Australia offering coproduction funds, are with distinct local sensibilities. In the Philippines, South Africa and Singapore, Del Grande learned early how to live without much money and, as a result, developed a taste for modesty.

Surprisingly, Del Grande's career does well across the notably kind of Kenosha, which the CBC sold to 10 foreign countries. Significantly, Del Grande co-produced and helped to write that show, and *Sixties*. This, despite credits and a variety of his talents, left his hallmark unaged throughout. All the evidence points to the fact that he is the shining gemstone of the show's encyclopedic series.

The basic conception of the program arose from a pilot that Del Grande and his producer, David Burlow, tried unsuccessfully to sell to production companies during a sightseeing tour from 1978 to 1980 in Hollywood. Del Grande and Burlow brought the rough idea back to the CBC, which aired the first three episodes in the fall of 1981. In its second season, in 1982-1983, the weekly audience was about 800,000, a number that was uncharacteristically maintained during seasons four and five. These figures must relatively little. A one-hour installment of *Sixties* (average cost about \$350,000, a U.S. show of similar length with a shiny gloss to its production values and an assured roster of guest stars could eat up almost \$1 million [lower overhead and salaries account for the excess].)

As well, the relaxed working atmosphere of the show attracted many of its guest stars, including Barbra Streisand, Kate Nelligan, and Mike Tamblyn and Garry Marshall. Piment thanks the show for immersing him out of the period constraints he suffered in *A Gift to Last* and *The Loft and Times of Edouard Alzane*. Lloyd played a cold financial guru who sports stiffly set blazers and as assertive. Said Piment: "These are clothes I haven't been able to work in since I came from Winnipeg in 1980. And there is no feeling of fly-by-night on that show. It has a premise that works, and the reason it stills elsewhere is because it looks up with contemporary human somewhere."

Del Grande's self-deprecating sense of humor is indeed the key to the show's sophistication. A Cooper with little or no affectation, he turns himself into the butt of jokes aimed at the fat and the bald (Many Canadians may recognize him best for his appearance in a low-keyed commercial for Listerine). His easygoing, easy-go approach to life, one could easily suspect, is the fantasy world of show business, stems from his upbringing. Living with his Italian-Ger-

man family above a butcher's shop in Union City, N.J., across the Hudson River from lower Manhattan, Del Grande learned early how to live without much money and, as a result, developed a taste for modesty.

Surprisingly, Del Grande's career does well across the notably kind of Kenosha,

which the CBC sold to 10 foreign countries. Significantly, Del Grande co-produced and helped to write that show, and *Sixties*.

This, despite credits and a variety of his talents, left his hallmark unaged throughout. All the evidence points to the fact that he is the shining gemstone of the show's encyclopedic series.

The basic conception of the program arose from a pilot that Del Grande and his producer, David Burlow, tried unsuccessfully to sell to production companies during a sightseeing tour from 1978 to 1980 in Hollywood. Del Grande and Burlow brought the rough idea back to the CBC, which aired the first three episodes in the fall of 1981. In its second season, in 1982-1983, the weekly audience was about 800,000, a number that was uncharacteristically maintained during seasons four and five. These figures must relatively little. A one-hour installment of *Sixties* (average cost about \$350,000, a U.S. show of similar length with a shiny gloss to its production values and an assured roster of guest stars could eat up almost \$1 million [lower overhead and salaries account for the excess].)

As well, the relaxed working atmosphere of the show attracted many of its guest stars, including Barbra Streisand, Kate Nelligan, and Mike Tamblyn and Garry Marshall. Piment thanks the show for immersing him out of the period constraints he suffered in *A Gift to Last* and *The Loft and Times of Edouard Alzane*. Lloyd played a cold financial guru who sports stiffly set blazers and as assertive. Said Piment: "These are clothes I haven't been able to work in since I came from Winnipeg in 1980. And there is no feeling of fly-by-night on that show. It has a premise that works, and the reason it stills elsewhere is because it looks up with contemporary human somewhere."

Del Grande's self-deprecating sense of humor is indeed the key to the show's sophistication. A Cooper with little or no affectation, he turns himself into the butt of jokes aimed at the fat and the bald (Many Canadians may recognize him best for his appearance in a low-keyed commercial for Listerine). His easygoing, easy-go approach to life, one could easily suspect, is the fantasy world of show business, stems from his upbringing. Living with his Italian-Ger-

Green, Del Grande right photo. *Sixties* scenes of fun

In the early 1960s he met Gibson, a native of Elizabethville, Ill., who went to Greenwich Village to become an actress. They married in 1964, both 21 years old.

That year proved fruitful as Del Grande and Gibson, with \$700 in savings, took their portakabin, emigrated to Ontario for work at the Stratford Festival. "In those days," he recalled, "anybody could get landed immigrant status

they let everybody in." While Stratford's Shakespearean mode did not combine easily with Del Grande's ingrained ethnic consciousness, the Canadian theatre took to him. After moving to Toronto in the mid-1960s, he played in, wrote and directed plays in little theatres as the national touring Picnic Musical Theatre. Then, in 1970, he got a job charting out sets for the CBC radio series *Profile* with Andrew Duggan, starring Jean Malrait.

But the frantic pace of his multifaceted life exacted a toll on his marriage. Gibson and Del Grande separated in 1976, then divorced. She worked as a legal secretary in Washington, D.C., and acted in small theatre companies before returning to Toronto, as Del Grande's request, in 1979 to appear in a play he was directing. In 1974 they remeeted.

Now, Gibson and Del Grande own a comfortable stone house in Toronto's affluent neighbourhood of Lower Bloorville, although Gibson confesses that working together and living together, is a sort of family-run study store arrangement, can be "a little hard." At home, however, their three adopted children keep them too busy to which studio comes. They are devout, practicing Catholics and they actively promote the values their religion teaches. Said Del Grande: "The demographics show that *Sixties*吸引 a large segment of the 18-to-35 age group, younger viewers than the CBC generally holds. I wonder how many of those supposedly trendsetting fans know how big a dose of traditional values they are being fed every time they watch Gibson have a flashback and solve a murder."

Marital fidelity (seen during a separation) and faithful devotion are among the values that *Sixties* embodies. But those beliefs never overshadow the boozey, nascifisticity of Del Grande's enthusiastic personality. That responsiveness has transformed a rather做做派的、做做派的 journalist into a genuine classic. ☐



Green, Del Grande right photo. *Sixties* scenes of fun

## The pure exercise of power

### DUPLESSIES

CBC, Jan. 20-Feb. 2 (separated versions; Jan. 25-Feb. 5 (fused version)

Like resurrection in the late 1970s. Less than a year after coming to power, the cause célèbre Parti Québécois assumed a status of mythical in front of the provincial legislature to assume the responsibilities of executive power. It was a momentous occasion, one that reflected the political maturity of the party. Only a political animal with immense charisma could have faced such contradictory behavior—he was shrewd, perspicacious, bigoted, generous and brutal—without a blemish. While Jean Lapointe's masterful performance in the premier leaves no doubt about how the semi-educated dupot convinced voters that only Duplessis, when his business interests had backed him, could bring them into the 20th century with funds.

The production budget for the original seven hours of television was a relatively minuscule \$500,000. As a result, the exercise of power in *Duplessies* lead only to stairs corridors and the occasional room, but rarely outside. However, director Mark Blafield cleverly used that confining studio space to focus issues and emotions into a superior political soap opera. Sardonic, vignette-tinted, *Duplessies* presenting pop-up teatery to a max in sharing examples of technologically profuse, expansive law digresses surrounding a confidant like a peacock feather as he urges Duplessis to duty versus the vote, and the premier illustrating that the Union Nationale government does not spend—it *Duplessies*. Sometimes the quick transitions between scenes are users into this parody, and it is a good thing that joined social leader Madeline Parent, kept her wings spread, fresh in *Defect* confinement.

Although Lapointe dominates the screen, the supporting cast is impressive, especially Patricia Molin as Duplessis' faithful follower Raymonde as a separator before his new. His detractors will find the English version even more reprehensible. The series ends in 2048 with Duplessis' final hours, the conferring of Quebec's new flag—the flag of the Blue cross and four diamonds above the legislature. But from the moment Duplessis first appears as the Union Nationale opposition leader, excepting a peremptory Liberal government, it is clear that Duplessis is in fact more concerned with the pure exercise of power than with partisanship or federal-provincial politics. Documented with a wealth of fascinating information about Quebec society, Denis Arcand's

script records every step Duplessis taught his adoring province to do.

*Duplessies* gives lay an enabling Quebec's unifying turned of Ottawa with the trumped-up pretense of invincibility, implying that communication will ratified those changes in the respects of language, education, health and religious freedom, but they prioritized a majority at the polls. Only a political animal with immense charisma could have faced such contradictory behavior—he was shrewd, perspicacious, bigoted, generous and brutal—without a blemish. While Jean Lapointe's masterful performance in the premier leaves no doubt about how the semi-educated dupot convinced voters that only Duplessis, when his business interests had backed him, could bring them into the 20th century with funds.

Although Lapointe dominates the screen, the supporting cast is impressive, especially Patricia Molin as Duplessis' faithful follower Raymonde as a separator before his new. His detractors will find the English version even more reprehensible. The series ends in 2048 with Duplessis' final hours, the conferring of Quebec's new flag—the flag of the Blue cross and four diamonds above the legislature. But from the moment Duplessis first appears as the Union Nationale opposition leader, excepting a peremptory Liberal government, it is clear that Duplessis is in fact more concerned with the pure exercise of power than with partisanship or federal-provincial politics. Documented with a wealth of fascinating information about Quebec society, Denis Arcand's

script records every step Duplessis taught his adoring province to do.

*Duplessies* gives lay an enabling Quebec's unifying turned of Ottawa with the trumped-up pretense of invincibility, implying that communication will ratified those changes in the respects of language, education, health and religious freedom, but they prioritized a majority at the polls. Only a political animal with immense charisma could have faced such contradictory behavior—he was shrewd, perspicacious, bigoted, generous and brutal—without a blemish. While Jean Lapointe's masterful performance in the premier leaves no doubt about how the semi-educated dupot convinced voters that only Duplessis, when his business interests had backed him, could bring them into the 20th century with funds.

The production budget for the original seven hours of television was a relatively minuscule \$500,000. As a result, the exercise of power in *Duplessies* lead only to stairs corridors and the occasional room, but rarely outside. However, director Mark Blafield cleverly used that confining studio space to focus issues and emotions into a superior political soap opera. Sardonic, vignette-tinted, *Duplessies* presenting pop-up teatery to a max in sharing examples of technologically profuse, expansive law digresses surrounding a confidant like a peacock feather as he urges Duplessis to duty versus the vote, and the premier illustrating that the Union Nationale government does not spend—it *Duplessies*. Sometimes the quick transitions between scenes are users into this parody, and it is a good thing that joined social leader Madeline Parent, kept her wings spread, fresh in *Defect* confinement.

Although Lapointe dominates the screen, the supporting cast is impressive, especially Patricia Molin as Duplessis' faithful follower Raymonde as a separator before his new. His detractors will find the English version even more reprehensible. The series ends in 2048 with Duplessis' final hours, the conferring of Quebec's new flag—the flag of the Blue cross and four diamonds above the legislature. But from the moment Duplessis first appears as the Union Nationale opposition leader, excepting a peremptory Liberal government, it is clear that Duplessis is in fact more concerned with the pure exercise of power than with partisanship or federal-provincial politics. Documented with a wealth of fascinating information about Quebec society, Denis Arcand's

MARIE CHARDON

# Of bafflegab and Newspeak

By Allan Fotheringham

The Orwell industry is upon us and promises to last well into the year. There have been so much written about him that there is a danger possibly surpassing a single annual recall issue. Given that nothing disappears, one should attempt to steer the避风港 to the familiar *Ministry of Righteous Power* and *Journal of War*, the field in which George Orwell excelled his essays. He never bothered going to university but went to Burma to become a policeman instead, which may have had something to do with his evolution into the fluent exponent of his time. If you want to write, become a cop. It's free advice, take it and run.

Locality shines through anything Orwell wrote. One of the most brilliant things he did was a piece called "Politics and the English Language." It is contained in *In Front of Your Nose*, the fourth volume of his collected essays, journalism and letters. In it he gives short the best six rules ever devised for how to write.

1. Never use a metaphor, simile or other figure of speech which you are used to seeing in print.

2. Never use a long word where a short one will do.

If it is possible to cut a word out, always cut it out.

3. Never use the passive where you can use the active.

4. Never use a foreign phrase, a scientific word or a jargon word if you can think of an everyday English equivalent.

5. Break any of these rules sooner than any anything outright barbarous.

Orwell's essential point is that the reason politicians can't think clearly is that they can't write clearly. Their say-so, unanswerable mandarins do not come because they are fond in their minds, their words are fondy because they do not know how to use the language. The fight against bad English, Orwell points out, is not the exclusive concern of writers. The decline of a language, he argues, must ultimately have political and economic causes. By Allan Fotheringham is a columnist for *Seattle Times*.



ting full of bad habits in written English are not, we think, cases clearly, and "to think clearly as a necessary first step toward political responsiveness."

Orwell says, "The great enemy of clear language is insincerity." Those of who make a living from lies, he says, day after deadly day, so spared from the demands of our language by authority an almost simple truth. Fred Allen once said you could take all the sincerity in Hollywood and fit it into a goat's udder, with enough room left over for an agout's heart. That would be a good description of the ar-

oiled Peacemaker. A former speaker of the B.C. legislature used to plead with members not to hurl "epithets" across the floor at each other. Parasite Minister Mary Lalonde took Newspeak one step further by adding \$500 million to his budget to prevent "if I want the people to lie, then I have to demand them to lie." (How does he "change" it by adding \$10 to \$1? Or \$1? Why didn't he eat a \$10 bill?)

Orwell's concern is not for the literary use of language, "but merely language as an instrument for expressing and not for concealing or preventing thought." He shows that political abuse (this was 1947, remember) is connected with the decay of language. He points out that if you simplify your English, when you make a stupid remark its stupidity will be obvious, "even to yourself." All political language, from all parties, is designed "to make the sound beautiful and reverberate repeatable, and to give an appearance of reliability to give weight." The Prime Minister of this land, with his brilliant mind and Jesuitical certainty, can—and does—in Question Period easily stand on his head and will carry the simplest

truth, all in the form of the darning school game that no man can conceive anything like. Mr. Mulroney is a perfect example of Orwell's case that language is used as an instrument for concealing rather than expressing thought.

One of the reasons the Liberals are going down is because they think they have perfected this trick. It is to them a game, concealing their thoughts and intentions by a snake series of words even they do not believe. One demands wage-and-prize controls and then brings them in. One demands 15-cent gas to defeat the freedom of the market and then piles on triple that amount at the pump. One promises to retire—and then retires. The shade of the language can go on for only so long, and then the public eventually doesn't believe a single thing you say anymore. Orwell was right. The debasement of language eventually leads to debasement of politics. Because this government doesn't respect the people, it doesn't respect the latter either.

## Each craft has its own reward.

The conquest of the craft of cooking is truly the gourmet's art. When you've mastered this craft, the reward is in the tasting. Our craft is distilling Canadian Rye Whisky. And achieving the smooth, mellow taste of our Alberta Premium is an art indeed.

## Reward yourself. With Premium.





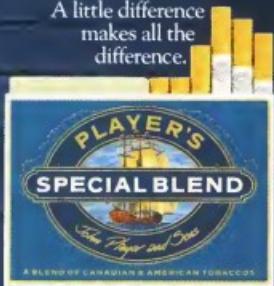
TASTE FOR YOURSELF

NOW.  
A LITTLE  
U.S. FLAVOR  
IN A LOT  
OF CANADIAN  
CIGARETTE.

Introducing Player's  
Special Blend.

Not just a new cigarette.  
A new kind of cigarette.  
Smooth Canadian tobacco,  
blended with just enough  
rich U.S. leaf.

A little difference  
makes all the  
difference.



Regular and King Size  
Made in Canada by John Player & Sons

Warning: Health and Welfare Canada advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked—avoid inhaling.  
Average per cigarette: Regular and King Size—14 mg "tar", 1.1 mg nicotine.